REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7818.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5		
Second do.	2	8	
Third do.	2	8	
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½	As.

Has, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE New Indian Ready Reckoner, by Alex. Moorhouse, patronized by the Government of India, to be had from Treacher & Co., Limited. Price Rs. 1-12. Rs. 2 by post.

TO LET, near the Cathedral, with or without Board, 2 Airy-rooms, Bed and Dining, for 2 Gentlemen or a Couple, on moderate terms. Apply A.Z., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL ENGINEER OPEN to ENGAGEMENT the best of references. Address L.Q., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, by the Advertiser, aged 23, a SITUATION as CLERK. Five years' experience. Highest References given. Address F. B., care *Bombay Gazette.*

A BUSINESS MAN may obtain very comfortable quarters in the Fort for Rs. 45 per month. No Children. Address SELECT, *Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. C. McCORD has been dismissed by me, and all Communications with reference to my Patent Composition ought to be addressed to B. CREGAN., No. 136, Breach Candy Road, Girgaum.

Bombay, 18th February 1874.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th March 1874, at 4 P.M.

March 1874.		March 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave Tuticorin	1
„ Ratnagherry	8	„ Colombo	16
„ Vingorla	8	„ Galle	17
„ Goa	9	„ Negapatam	20
„ Carwar	9	„ Madras	22
„ Mangalore	10	„ Coconada	24
„ Cannanore	11	„ Vizagapatam	25
„ Tellicherry	11	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Calicut	12	„ Gopaulpore	26
„ Beypore	12	„ False Point	27
„ Cochin	13	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29
„ Alleppy	13		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th February 1874 at 2 P.M.

Feb. 1874.		March 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	18
„ Kurrachee ... March	3	„ Mahomerah	18
„ Guadur	4	„ Fao	18
„ Muscat	6	„ Koweit	20
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Bushire	20
„ Lingah	10	„ Linga	25
„ Bahrein	12	„ Bunder Abbas	27
„ Bushire	12	„ Muscat	29
„ Fao	14	„ Guadur	31
„ Mahomerah	14	„ Kurrachee ... April	3
Arrive BUSREH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th February 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	26	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14 10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ENGLISH GOODS (VIA SUEZ CANAL) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 2nd March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain W. Soames, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent,

Bombay, 23rd February 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 24th February 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ZAMBESI, (2,422 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 21st February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th February 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,933 „	450 H.P.,	16th do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PEKIN	3,777 „	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 „	500 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class Rs. 660
Second Class Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. BOADICEA, arrived from LIVERPOOL are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., s.s. Boadicea.

Bombay, 19th February 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at 2nd Coombharwada Street.

On MONDAY, the 9th proximo, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4 o'clock p.m., by order of the Mortgagee Khojah Currimbhoy Heerjee, on account and risk of Borah Tyabally Adamjee and Mahomedally Adamjee, the Mortgagors, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, kitchen, &c., built and standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in 2nd Coombharwada Street, on the west side thereof in the Mazagon sub district, registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 68, 69, and 70, and the same contain by admeasurement 517 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the said 2nd Coombharwada Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, and Israels Burial Ground, on the north by the property of Goorabjee Manackjee, and on the south by the property of Gootjee Nanayen and the same formerly were and are now in the occupations of the said Mortgagors.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Shaik Memon Street, near Moombadevee, in the Oart of Dama Gopal.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. NUSSERWANJE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4 o'clock p.m., by order of the Mortgagee Khoja Currimbhoy Heerjee, on account and risk of Bora Tyeb Ally Adamjee and Mahomed Ally Adamjee, the Mortgagors, the following property, namely—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being within the Fort of Bombay, in Shaik Memon Street, near Moombadevee, in the oart of Dapa Gopal, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 127, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 288, and the same contain by admeasurement 71 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the passage of the oart, on or towards the west by the passage and the property of Tarachund Sitaram, and on or towards the south by a moiety of the passage and by the house of Noorbhoy Adamjee, and the same is on the west side of the passage of the said oart in the Mandvee Sub-district, without the Fort of Bombay, and the same formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagors.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by public auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods:—

5 Bales 8¼ lbs. 40 in. Grey Shirting.
6 „ 7 lbs. 40 in. „
2 „ 8¼ lbs. 45 in. „
1 „ 6 lbs. 40 in. „
10 Cases Coloured Print, 24 yards.
2 „ Mogul Print, 50 yards.
1 „ Shawl.
20 Loongies.
50 Palung Poos or Bed Sheets.
On account of the concerned—
1 Case Matches, damaged by saltwater. Landed ex s.s. Atholl.
50 Assorted Colour Pathanee Turbans 75 to 125 hands long.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

C. T. BEARD, Auctioneer, No. 29, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, opposite the Custom House.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., C. T. BEARD will sell by Public Auction at his Rooms, a quantity of furniture consisting of couches, chairs, pier side and card tables, cots large and small, cradles, &c., pictures in gilt and other frames, lamps hanging and table for kerosine and oil, glass ware in great variety, tumblers, decanters, vases, &c., Oilman stores of sorts, and also some scents, and about 10 dozen tins tomatoes and star peaches to which he begs to call attention of ship Captains and Hotel-keepers, 1 cottage piano mahogany in good order, also 1 Broadwood's piano, Mordan's postage scales, large and small alphabetical boxes, ice boxes, croquets and lamp in box for Travellers.

3 bales grey piece goods 24 yds. by 31 inches, 3 lbs. 7 ozs.
3 „ „ „ „ „ „ 3 lbs. 9 „

ON COMMISSION CARRIAGES.

Brougham double seated, mail phaeton by Kesterton, Long Acre, London, 1 double seated phaeton, 1 waggonette and 2 buggies.

JEWELLERY.

Ladies and Gentlemen's gold and silver watches, chains, Alberts brooches, rings, lockets, &c.

C. T. BEARD.

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

C. T. BEARD,
No. 29, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE.

AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

GOODS CLEARED FROM CUSTOM HOUSE AND FORWARDED BY RAIL, &c.

MANUFACTURES AND REPAIRS ELECTRICAL AND MAGNETIC INSTRUMENTS.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their room, No. 12, Appollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following, viz.:—

Cut glassware by sets and retail, gilt border white and blue dinner sets, stone mortars and pestles suitable for doctors and dispensary, 1 hand sewing machine, plated ice pitcher, brass table time-pieces, wooden time-pieces, plated reading lamp, napkins, telescope, shawls, stockings and socks, Pomatums, morocco leathers, Gentlemen's English hats and many sundry articles, &c.

Lots of furniture consisting of blackwood carved round tables, pier tables, full carved writing desk, piano chair, foot-stools, teapoys, bedsteads, camp cots, reclining and sofa couches, spring couches with leather lining, cup-board, chest of drawers, hat stands, camp tables, dressing tables, meat safes of different sizes, cradles, chairs, &c., &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, prints, chintz, dhoties, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Fresh Overland Hams, Bacons, and Cheese.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Company will sell by Public Auction at their Room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following quite fresh Overland Hams, Bacons, and Cheese:—

4 Cases containing 24 Bellies Bacon
4 „ 72 Small York Hams
3 „ 24 Chedder Loaf Cheese
3 „ 6 Double Gloster Cheese
1 „ 8 Berkley Loaf Cheese

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

MESSRS. DOLLOND, OPTICIANS, OF 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

HAVING received information that TELESCOPES, &c., are now being sold in various parts of India stamped DOLLAN, and not Dollond, beg to state that they are not of their manufacture.

The above Reward will be paid to any one giving such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offenders.

All Telescopes now made by DOLLOND bear their Registered Number and Trade Mark,

Messrs. DOLLOND, 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, where all Orders will be immediately attended to.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged Mauritius Sugar at the Carnac Bunder.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder, per ship Michael Chaviiar, from Mauritius, on account and at the risk of the Underwriters.

H. S. P. & Co.—308 bags of damaged Mauritius Sugar.
H E. A.—42 „ „ „ „

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDRY GOODS, &c., in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, (owing to the removal of Messrs. Bolton & Co. to the new Premises.)

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned shop, in Elphinstone Circle, of Sundry Goods, comprising Oilmanstores, Perfumery, Soap, Toys, Lamps, Ammunition, Glass-door Cupboards, Wines, Beer, Claret, and Sundry Miscellaneous Articles, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few cases of very fine golden sherry, just imported via Canal by the S. S. Nio.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK! OF BLONDIN, THE HERO OF NIAGARA,

Previous to his departure for Singapore by the P. and O. on March 7th,

Will give his ASTOUNDING PERFORMANCE on the High Rope TO-DAY.

Doors open at 4 P.M. Performance to commence at 5 P.M., precisely.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. EUROPEAN, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods. No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the captain before the departure of the Steamer.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd February 1874.

WANTED, for the s.s. NEERA, a THIRD OFFICER: must have good Testimonials and at least a Second Officer's Certificate.—Apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th February 1874.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA, TUESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY 1874.

MEMBERS who have NOT already RECEIVED a COPY of the PROGRAMME are requested to send for the same to the Office of the Undersigned.

F. D. PARKER,
Honorary Secretary.

3, Rampart Row.

TO LET, from 1st April 1874, the well-known large and commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE.—Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the HOLEE HOLIDAYS, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 3rd and 4th proximo:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HAMILTON TRAILL, Pro. Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
J. A. SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
M. LANDON, Manager.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd February 1874.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

		Rs. per doz.	qts
STILL HOCKS—	Marcobrunner	30	„
	Victo in Berg	30	„
	Laubenheimer	15	„
	Steinwein	20	„
	Liebfraumilch	20	„
CLARETS—	Chateau de Frands	14	„
	Vray Canon	16	„
	Chateau Leoville	24	„
	Chateau Lafite	28	„
ITALIAN CLARET—	in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.		
	Do. Bottled here	6	„
ASTI WINES (ITALIAN)—	Barbera Amaro Secco	12	„
	Barolo	12	„
	Nebiolo	12	„
BRANDIES—	G. Martineau	18	„

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made ONLY TO THE TRADE.

PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,

From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non-conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

Trade Mark—"B. & Co., Leigh" (in diamond).

Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes or the surfaces of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a desideratum. In Steamers, the heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *twenty-five per cent.* in fuel is effected, and the composition (when properly applied) will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping *without condensation.*

THE LEIGH BOILER ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPOSITION

Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World.

For Copies of Testimonials, and all other information, apply to BICKERSTETH & Co., as above.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAM AND HOUSE TIMBERS	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

GRIFFTHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,
THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!!

RUST PREVENTED.

DOLLOND'S Nickle-plated STEEL SPECTACLES, to prevent Rusting, are now being made especially for India, with GLASSES of ALL SHADES, from 7s. 6d. each.

DOLLOND'S Pocket Aneroids, £3 3s. and £3 10s. Field Glasses, Telescopes, Prismatic Compasses, &c., &c.

1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

N.B.—Goods can now be sent by Indian Parcel Post for 1s. 4d. per lb.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—POSSILPARK, GLASGOW.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to firm in England.

NEW GOODS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND COMPANY have just received a choice Selection of the following New Goods:—

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT. FOR CASH.

QUITE FRESH GLOVES. (Per Pair. Nett.)

	Rs.	As.
Ladies' White Kid	2	12
Ladies' Fancy Colors	2	12
Ladies' Dog Skin Gauntlet	3	0
Ladies' Kid Doe do.	3	0
Gentlemen's White Kid	3	0
Gentlemen's Fancy Colors	3	0
Gentlemen's Dog Skin Riding	2	12
Gentlemen's White Doe from	4	8

COLLARS.

The London Society, First Lord, Grosvenor, Improved Shakespere Realm, University and a variety of other new shapes, per dozen ... 6 8

SHIRTS.

Badham's Oxford Cloth	6	8
Badham's French Cambric	5	0
Badham's White	5	0
Badham's Pure all Wool	8	8
Badham's Silk and Wool	9	0
Badham's Spun Silk	12	0

N. B.—A large assortment of the above always on hand, ready for immediate use.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Badham's Oxford Cloth	11	0
Badham's Pure all Wool	18	0
Badham's Silk and Wool	19	0
Badham's Spun Silk	22	0

HOSIERY.

	Rs.	As.
Fine Brown Cotton ½ Hose, per doz.	12	8
Fine Fancy Striped do. do	14	8
Fine Merino ½ Hose do. do from	18	0
Ribbed Knicker Bocker Hose, per pair	6	8
Fine Merino Under Vest, 6 for	21	0
Fine India Gauze, 6 for	27	0
Fine India Gauze Drawers, per pair	7	0
Fine Striped, and Plain Cotton Bathing Drawers, Per Pair	2	8

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fine White Cambric, per dozen	5	0
Fine Colored do. „	5	0
Fine Irish Cambric „	10	8

A Large and Varied Assortment of Scarfs and Ties, always on hand.

BRACES.

Best India Rubber, Clarence, Cantab and Webb, per pair ... 2 8

JEWELLERY.

Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pin and Scarfs Rings. LUND'S PATENT Jewellery, Gold on Ivory.

HELMETS AND HATS.

	Rs.	As.
White Regulation Helmet	20	0
Pith Helmet Covered with Drill	14	0
White Helmet for Civilians	20	0
White and Drab Hunting	15	8
Lincoln & Bennett's Black Silk Hat	15	8
Do. do. Drab Shell	12	8
High Crown Felt Hat Latest Shape	8	8
Tweed Hats for Travelling	5	0
Scotch Caps „	4	8
Black Felt Suez Ventilated	7	8
Drab do. do.	7	8

A Large Assortment of Solar Topees.

UMBRELLAS PARAGON FRAMES VERY LIGHT.

Ladies' 8 Ribbed Fancy Handles	10	8
Gentlemen's 8 Ribbed	12	8
Gentlemen's 12 Ribbed	18	0
Gentlemen's Alpaca and W. Cotton	5	0

WALKING STICKS.

Black Thorn, Ground Ash, Hazel, Pimento, Pine, Rajah Cane, Miniature an Monster rattans, from 1 to 3 8

Overland Chairs, Best Beech...7-8 to	12	8
Wimbledon Chairs for Camp use	10	8
42 inch Waterproof Sheeting, p. yd.	4	8
60 „ Drab Fine Twill, per yard	6	8

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF EVERY REQUISITE FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

CELEBRATED SPECIAL KIT, *now so well known throughout* THE EAST *for its* SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE *and* MODERATE COST, *can always be obtained at* A MOMENT'S NOTICE, *for* IMMEDIATE USE, *from*

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ... Rs. 10 to	17	0
Overland do	27	0
Warm do	35	0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35	0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23	0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16	8
Oxford Shirts	36	0
White do	22	8
Best Shrunk Flannel	49	0
Silk and Wool	52	0
Under Vests, from	14	0
Do. Pants	26	0
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17	0
Air Pillows	6	0
Travelling do	2	0
English Feather	7	8
do. Horse Hair	7	8
Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Rug Straps	2	0
Patent Lock Straps	5	0
Waterproof Coats	15	0
Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0	12
Linen do. do.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	0
Cotton Socks do	9	8
Warm do. do.	15	8
Bathing Drawers, each	2	0
Sponge Bags	2	0
Sponges, Bath, large	3	8

	Rs.	a.
Soap Boxes	1	8
Tooth Brush Guards	0	12
Tooth Brushes	0	10
Nail do.	0	14
Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	10	8
Blankets, each	11	8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds, from	15	0
Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6	8
Umbrellas with Cover	9	0
Warm Gloves	1	14
Do. Mitts	1	12
Do. Mufflers	2	0
Pin Scarfs, from	1	0
Sailor's Knot	1	12
Travelling Caps	3	8
Travelling Hats	5	0
Cardigan Jackets	9	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each	1	4
Portmanteaus	12 8 to 23	0
Overland Trunks. Solid Leather	49	0
Extra Large	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra Large	24	0
Cash Bags	6	12
Courier Bags	9	8
Money Belts	3	8
Sovereign Boxes	3	0
Leather Purses	2	8
Soiled Linen Bags	4	12

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention—

LERAS LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anœmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Comfit, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S IODIZED-SYRUP-OF-HORSE-RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S PEPSINE, DIGESTIVE-POWDERS,-ELIXIR-AND-WINE.

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in the rapeutics. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Leconte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, most secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S MATICO, CAPSULES-AND-LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Cobahn in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder in indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.

AGENTS:

BATHGATE & Co ... Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co. ... Madras.
TREACHER & Co. ... Bombay.

NOTICES.

G.'s LINIMENT

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the cure of mange and other skin diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Per Bottle: Re. 1-8.

Prepared only by TAYLOR & Co., Chemists, Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, ...5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ...6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6	0	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	6	0	7	10	0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at	6	0	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	6	0	7	10	0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at	6	0	3	12	0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „	at	6	0	3	6	0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at	6	0	3	18	0
4 Salt Spoons					2	2	0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at	6	0	4	11	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs					1	5	0
					£57	14	0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION. Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LO.

NOTICES.

FRENCH COMIC OPERA.

MONS. AND MADAME BERGER DEPLACE,

Lyrical Artistes from the first Theatres from PARIS,

Will give their First Performance on the next week.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

1,00,000 RUPEES, and larger SUMS of MONEY, available to EUROPEANS only, as advances for purchasing in Bombay Cotton for English and Continental Markets, at 9 per cent. interest, and 1 per cent. Commission. For terms apply to

WILLIAM STRIP.

Ahmedabad, 20th February 1874.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OODWARA STATION.

FROM the 18TH FEBRUARY to MARCH 5TH, the UP and DOWN MAIL TRAINS will STOP at OODWARA for the purpose of picking up and setting down PASSENGERS.

Passengers will be booked from all Stations at which the Mail Trains at present stop to Oodwara and vice versa.

RETURN TICKETS to and from Oodwara will be issued, and such Return Tickets will be available to return with on any day from February 18th to March 5th.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th February 1874.

NOTICE.

WISHING TO LIQUIDATE our BUSINESS by the month of May next, we have priced all our Articles for Sale at Cost Price.

We shall, therefore, be losing all Customs, Forwarding, and Insurance Charges, and will simply add to the cost of our Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery the difference of the Exchange. We shall be thankful to those persons who owe us money if they would kindly send us the amount of their Accounts as soon as possible.

Also Customers who have entrusted us with Watches, Jewellery, &c., for repairs, making arrangements to claim their property before the 1st of May next.

CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.
Bombay, Feb. 9, 1874.

BURJORJEE'S PAAKH, or ELECTUARY.—A certain and well known Indian remedy for impaired digestive organs, purifying the blood and giving strength to the nervous system generally. It is made in the form of a pleasant Sweetmeat, in convenient size boxes. Full particulars of its efficacy may be learnt of the Manufacturer. Rs 3 per box.

BURJORJEE'S SPECIFIC FOR THE TEETH, Rs. 1 per packet.

This Specific has been popular for years. Directions for use with each packet may be had of the Manufacturer.

Wedding and other Cakes, richly ornamented, made to order,

BURJORJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

WHEELER AND WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873, IN ADDITION TO THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF "FRANCIS JOSEPH," UPON THE HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER, PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing-Machine industry, and his was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the

GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 150
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—

"WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co., BRIDGEPORT, CONN."

And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

Poona ... Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat ... Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

HOUSE AGENCY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, RAMPART ROW.

THE REMAINING BUNGALOWS TO LET AT MATHERAN, FOR THE MARCH SEASON.

NAMES OF THE BUNGALOWS.

		Rs.
3	THE BYKE	500
6	THE HON. MUNGULDAS' large Bungalow.	500
10	THE HERMITAGE	530
13	WALKER'S BUNGALOW	500
25	TERRACE COTTAGE	500
25-A	ROSE COTTAGE	400
25-B	CAMA COTTAGE	500
26	FOREST LODGE	400
28	THE BEE HIVE	500
29	EWART LODGE	400
32	THE KEEP-SAKE	300
34	WOODLANDS	500
38	MARIA COTTAGE	450
39	PARSUT HOUSE	500
44	MALDOONGA HOUSE	500
54	THE WILDERNESS	550
54-A	BUNDSIDE	150
69	UPNA COTTAGE	200
69-A	TUMARA COTTAGE	200
73	FLORENCE LODGE	350
74	MARY LODGE	300
75	ARNOLD LODGE	400
79	ALLADIN LODGE	250
82	THE HON. MUNGULDAS' small Bungalow.	300
83	FERNWOOD	500
91	MENDES HOUSE	250
92	THE DELL	200
101	FLEETWOOD	350

For particulars, such as Plans, List of Furniture, &c., apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

HOUSES TO LET IN BOMBAY.

MARINE LINE.—A Furnished Bungalow, with three Bed-Rooms, could be had for three months certain from middle of March next. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.

The pleasantly situated BUNGALOW No. 158, on Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Colonel Hancock. Rent Rs. 175.

The Spacious upper-storeyed BUNGALOW No. 122, next to D. Slater, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

The BUNGALOW No. 74, with three bed-rooms. Rent Rs. 150.

The BUNGALOW No. 87. Rent Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.

The Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, formerly occupied by F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

The BUNGALOW lately vacated by Planque Vinay, Esq. Rent Rs. 175.

A lower roomed BUNGALOW, next door to T. Conder, Esq. Rent Rs. 125.

An Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, formerly occupied by Wilkinson, Esq. Rent Rs. 140. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

CUMBALLA HILL.

The well known "PROSPECT LODGE." Rent Rs. 250. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MIDDLE COLABA.

The ROSE COTTAGE in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 150.

The Commodious Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, known as "Locksley Hall," in Middle Colaba. It has four bed-rooms; and water laid on. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MAZAGON.

FURNISHED.—The Upper-storeyed Commodious well furnished BUNGALOW in Mazagon, known as the residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay. It has a very large Compound, neat Garden, and water laid on. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

Sixteen BUNGALOWS to let in Mazagon:—125, 125, 80, 250, 100, 225, 150, 80, 80, 60, 100, 50, 50, 40, 125, and 125. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

PARELL HILL.—The well known Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on the top of the Parell Hill, lately vacated by Cap. Henry. Rent Rs. 200.

Another BUNGALOW on the same Hill. Rent Rs. 100.

ON CHINCHPOOGLY HILL.—The Upper storeyed Commodious BUNGALOW on the top of the Hill, formerly occupied by Col. Trevor. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

Residences in Rampart Row, Hornby Row, Meadow St., Apollo St., and Military Square for Rs. 40 to Rs. 200.

Spacious Offices, Shops, also a few large and small Shops, Residences, Offices, and Godowns in different Streets, too numerous to advertise in detail, in Rampart Row. Full particulars could be had by applying at the Office of the Undersigned.

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Bill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

Exchange on London has closed for the mail at slightly firmer rates.

Government Securities are unaltered in values for ready business.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ....1s. 11 3/8d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight .... 1s. 11 1/16d. to 3/32d.
Bank Bills, on demand .... 1s. 10 13/16d. to 27/32d.
Documents, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11½d.
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11⅝d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ..... 1s. 11¼d. to 9/16d.
Credit 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¼d. to 9/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 98
Do. demand........ 99¼
On Madras 30 days' sight 99¼
Do. demand........ par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 218½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 106½
Four & half per cent. 102¼
Four per cent. 101¾
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)...103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans 109¼
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872.......................... 97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand .... 9 per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ...... 9 ,,
Do. on Merchandise ....11 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ......10 ,,
Bank Bills .... 9 ,,
Mercantile Paper ....12 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-9
Carolus ... ... ,, 190
Mexican Dollars ... ... ,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces .. .. ,, 271½
Bar Silver... ... ... ,, 106¼
Gold Lea ... ... ,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch .. ... ,, 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... ,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

Two more steamers having accepted rice charters, and the steamers loading being fully engaged, the market opened firm. The Neera made large engagements at from £2-12-6 to £2-15-0, and rates have an upward tendency; but the enquiry has been entirely for February shipment. By sail not much doing, £2-11.3 ready, £2-12-6 time.

London { Cotton / Cases / Seeds } No ship
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ...... £2 11s. 3d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 11s. 3d. / Myrabollams .... £1 15s. 0d. / Coir bdls .... £0 10s. 0d. }
Seeds .... £1 15s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton / Coffee } £3 5s.
Overland Steamers—
London .... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice .... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste .... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool...................................... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton .... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat .... £2 13s. 9d. / Seeds .... £2 13s. 9d. / Cotton .... £2 13s. 9d. to £2 15s. 0d. }
China ... { Steamer Cotton .... Rs. 20 per ton. / ,, Opium .... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships .... Rs. 4 per bale nominal }
Calcutta ...Salt .... Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay .... Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius .... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

INQUIRY for the 2nd Issue of the New Bank of Bombay. Spinning shares firm. Other shares dull.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value each	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	736½
10,000	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do 2nd ...Issue	265
5,[illegible]	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
1?,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	4[illegible] pl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,090	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	127
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	233
—	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	18-10-2	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,315
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	910
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	360

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,550
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,800
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,315
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,7 0
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all*		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,285
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,360
900	1,000	all	100p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,310
800	2,500	a l	150p.a	Oriental	3,775
690	2,500	400	200p.a	Royal	2,250
500	1,000	all		Soonderdas Spinning	1,700

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,600
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
108	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	200
154	12,000	1,000	100pa.	Apollo Press Co.	5,500
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
208	2,000	all	200pa.	Bombay Press Co.	800
[illegible]	500	all	50p.a	Do New	200
250	1,000	1,000	100 pa	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
800	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
850	2,000	all	250pa.	East India Press Co.	2,200
150	5,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	4,200
602	2,000	1,800	75 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Co	400
808	1,000	all	70 pa	French Press Co	625
350	5,000	1,467	75 pa	Imperial Press Co	750
30[illegible]	400	350	60 pa	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	540
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 pa	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,000
400	850	750	135 pa	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
[illegible]	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
154	850	all	80 pa.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
400	1,000	all	80 pa*	Volkart United Press Co.	950

o Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	135pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	al	4½p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	115
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	26
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	400
	750	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	95	19½	—	Bank of China	1
—	250	?	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
—	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
—	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
—	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE Market has been steady, and limited business has taken place at current rates. The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

600	pieces Grey Shirtings	50 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs.	at	Rs.	6 3 0
500	,, ,, ,,	50 ,, 39 ,, 10 ,,	at	,,	7 3 0
1,00	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 6 ,,	at	,,	3 14 0
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,,	at	,,	4 4 0
750	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8¼ ,,	at	,,	5 2 0
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8¼ ,,	at	,,	5 2 6
3,000	,, ,, ,, fine	40 ,, 39 ,, 8¼ ,,	at	,,	5 8 0
500	,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,, 9 ,,	at	,,	6 0 0
1,250	,, ,,Madapollams	32 ,, 24 ,, 3 ,,	at	,,	1 14 0
1,000	,,Orange Jacconets	40 ,, 20 ,,	at	,,	2 10 0

COTTON, &c.

Reuter's telegraphic intelligence of the 21st instant reports the Cotton market at Liverp[illegible] closing dull, [illegible]h Surats quiet but unchanged. [illegible] of the day [illegible]ount to about 10,000 bales, of [illegible] taken [illegible] on account of speculation [illegible] of which 3,000 are of Surat. W[illegible] cline of ⅛ in Westerns and [illegible] notice no change in our p[illegible] Dhollerah is quoted at 5½d. per [illegible] Broach at 6½d., Westerns at 5d[illegible] and Mid Uplands at 16½ cents per lb. [illegible] at U. S. ports are about 12,000 bales, and [illegible]ver-pool amount to about 11,000. Coffee is again [illegible]ghtly better, but prices are quite the same. In other kinds of produce there has been no change. In the prices of Rupee Paper there has been a fall of ¼ per cent. all round, and Fours is now quoted at Rs. 96½, Fours and half at Rs. 98, and Fives and half at Rs. 101¾. The rate of Exchange shows no change, the quotation to hand being 1s. 10⅝d., nor has there been any in Bar Silver. The Cotton market here has, in consequence of the decline at Liverpoo', been more, dulland prices of all kinds have declined Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. There continues a very poor demand, and consequently the purchases of the day hardly amount to about 600 candies. The following are our closing rates :—

New Oomrawuttee ....Rs. 183-184
,, Akote .... ,, 186-187
,, Broach M. G. .... ,, 190-192
,, Hingunghaut........................ ,, 203-205
,, Dhollerah (April delivery) .... ,, 173
Old Dhollera .... ,, 140-150
,, Sawginned .... ,, 168-170
,, Vingorla .... ,, 150-155

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on the 23rd instant :—

25 candies New Bhownuggur ....at Rs. 175
25 ,, ,, Nugger ....at ,, 172-76
150 ,, ,, ,, (15 days)..................at ,, 177-78
50 ,, ,, Khandeish ....at ,, 159-62
50 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 160-61
25 ,, ,, Verawul ....at ,, 161½
125 ,, ,, Broach M. G. (March) ....at ,, 194
125 ,, ,, ,, ,, (F.P.B..................at ,, 194½
25 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 190
25 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 190
25 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 190

YARNS.

3,000 lbs. T. Red No. 40's..........................at 24¼ as. per lb.
3,000 ,, Coloured ,, 40's ....at 14¼ ,,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Zambesi (s)	Cates	London, Jan. 21.
23	Punjaub (s)........	Gavin...........	Bussorah Feb. 5.
	Cashmere (s)	Cotton	Calcutta, Jan. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	H. M. S. Serapis ...	Bickford	England.
	Gwalior (s)	Haselwood ...	Aden and Suez.
	West Stanley (s)......	Hynes	Bassein.

Steamer Stephensons, Foster, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Neera, to Malta and Liverpool.
Barque Eagle, to Bremen.
Barque J. P. Smith, to Havre.
Steamer Zambesi, to China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
19 Java (s).................Avern......... Akyab (date not given.)
Star of Denmark.......Mayne...........London, 8th Nov.
Dacca (s)................Ballantine.......Moulmein, 12th Feb.
Nankin (s)...............McNabb ....Rangoon, 15th Feb.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
19 Steamer India, Vibilis, Torino and H M.'s Undaunted, Ships Phuttel Barry and Rohilla.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
20 Meinam (s)...... .... Calcutta.
21 Mongolia(s)........... .... Southampton.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.
21 Meinam (s)............ .... Pondicherry & Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—23RD FEBRUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Ava, s, 2 cases oilmanstores, 1 case cutlery, 1 case butter, and 70 casks beer, W. Watson and Co; 73 cases paper, N. and B. Wadia and Co; 2 cases umbrellas and 2 cases parasols, Aldrige, Salmon & Co; 6 packages hardware and 3 packages glassware, Abdoolally Fazoolabhoy; 27 cases iron chests, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 16 hogsheads glassware, Somjee Parpia.
Duna, s, 1 case perfumery and 2 cases soap, Dorabjee Bazonjee & Co.
Asia, s, 30 cases brandy, Aderjee Dorabjee; 6 cases vermouth, C. Grondona.
Asia, s, 1 case true coral, N. J. Abraham.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Benton, 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.
Thunderbolt, 250 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 42 bales cotton, H. Classon and Co; 108 bales cotton, Cowasjee Nanabhoy; 100 bales cottor, Knoop and Co.
Accrington, 200 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co; 500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 210 cwts. coir yarn, Malsee Mooljee.
Norah Greame, 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.
Beaun Uamsh, 23 bags linseed Finlay, Scott and Co.
Dreadnought, 600 bundles myrabollams, V. Monjee; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 455 cwts. galls, R Manuckchund.
Rinaldo, s, 250 bales cotton, W. and Graham and Co; 76 bales cotton, Hernaron Munsookram; 48 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co; 51 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 4 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Tiber, s, 30 bales wool, Tarachund Chelaram; 30 bales wool, Samjee Veerjee; 35 bales cotton, Hemrj Pragjee; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 400 bales bales, cotton Gaddum and Co.
Trent, s, 27 bags wheat, Hajee Hassum Hajee Metha; 50 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 35 bales wool, Cooverjee Nursee.
Neera, s, 550 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co.; 400 bales hemp, Soonderdass Mooljee; 2,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.; 700 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Purshotum; 1,250 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 130 cwt. coir yarn, Gordhundass Megjee; 1,020 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 823 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.; 125 bales wool, N. Khutow.
Flora, 125 bales cotton, Gordhundass Khuttow and Co.; 112 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co.
Deccan, s, 174 pieces E. teeth, N. M. Jairaj Peerbhoy; 260 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.; 90 cases olibanum, A. Munjee and Co.; 10 cases fishmaws, F. M. Dama; 1 bundle E. teeth, J. Peerbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Marlborough, 750 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
J. P. Smith, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, Planque Vinay and Co.
Deccan, s, 100 bales cotton, Planque Vinay and Co; 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Borrodaile, s, 500 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 127 bags gingelly seed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Asia, s, 500 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 475 bags gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Aretusa, s, 80 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 250 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa, s, 101 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram and Co; 25 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Asia, s, 50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Royal Standard, s, 450 bags wheat, Alsen Riebe and Co; 50 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
Arteusa, s, 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manekjee and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Neera, s, 600 bags wheat, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China mail steamer of the 24th instant, 180 bales cotton, Jairaj Peerbhoy; 328 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 26 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 27½ chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 10 chests opium, Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungra; 13 chests opium Ramdass Khimjee and Co; 7 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 14 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 573 pieces E. teeth, N. M. J. Peerbhoy; 704 pieces E. teeth, J Peerbhoy; 38 bales cotton, Moteeram Purasram; 111 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 26 bales cotton, Khimchund Sitaldass; 25 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 14 chests opium, Rehemoobhoy Habibhoy; 96 pieces E. teeth, Dyal Ruttonsey; 25 bales twist, Mooljee Visram; 5 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co; 33 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 20 chests opium, Tezpall Nursingdass; 29 chests opium, Curimbhoy Ebram; 7 chests opium, Jugnanth Ramjus; 57 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowsajee Tata; 12 chests opium, T. Sewsamull; 20 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 65½ chests opium, E. D. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China Mail Steamer of the 24th instant, 9 chests opium, Budreechund Premsook; 56 chests opium, B. and A. Hormusjee; 17 chests opium, Sameermul Sobhagmul; 23 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 23 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 12½ chests opium, Goolraj Singhanee; 37½ chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co; 37½ chests opium, Bhoyrhund Joonika: 11 chests opium, Lulloobhoy Lillachund; 33 chests opium, L Gunshamdass; 18 chests opium, S. Khetseedass; 31 chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram; 11 chests opium, J. Peerbhoy; 4 chests opium, Roocognath Jugnath; 4 chests opium, Jesraj Nasiria; 2½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 9½ chests opium, Juvermull Dulsookroy; 21 chests opium, G. Jusraz; 37 chests opium, T. Sitaram; 8 chests opium, N. Nowrungroy; 25 chests opium, J. Nowrungroy.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1931 Accrington, Christie—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1300 Amyone, Murphy—Volkart Brothers.
1179 Beaun Uamba, Mccann—Ewart, Latham & Co.
952 Benton, Elliott—Lyon & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—The Captain.
814 Flora, Cameron—M. Nusserwanjee.
928 Gad's Hill, Kelly—The Captain.
1001 Norah Greame, Cape—Edward Bates & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Stuart, & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

218 Lydia Skolfield, Forsyth—Farnham & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

566 Taranaki, Philips—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

899 Marlborough, Samson—W. Nicol & Co.
695 Sepia, Connell—Peel, Cassels & Co.
766 J. P. Smith, Williams—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1515 Indian Empire, Blackwood—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

530 Eagle, Hodgson—The Captain.

FOR NEW YORK.

1319 Cavour, Evans—Lawrence & Co.

FOR PENANG.

934 St. Bernard, Jourdien—S. Tyebjee & Co.

NOT FIXED.

949 Alabama, Weir—S. A. Essoobhoy.
1391 Canute, Mathews—W. Nicol & Co.
898 Decide, Hysaens—H. A. Sedick.
10?7 Gladstone, Watson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
497 Joinville, Se'gnen, Hajee Saleh Seedeek.
1069 Lloyds, Robinson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
892 Mogul, Walker—Remington & Co.
1307 Prince Leopold, Moore—The Captain.
1239 Prince Victor, Baillie—The Captain.
1328 Prospiro, Wilmarth—The Captain.
698 Schah Jehan, Freebody.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMERS.

1883 Deccan, Soames—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1275 Menzaleh, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
1338 Rinaldo, Newmann—W. Nicol & Co.
865 Stephenson, Foster—W. Nicol & Co.
1412 Tiber, Clarke—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1410 Trent, Dumbrick—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

811 Arch Druid, Thomson—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MALTA AND LIVERPOOL.

1397 Neera, Coburn—Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR MALTA AND MARSEILLES.

990 Borodale, Davis—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

FOR GENOA, &C.

788 Asia, Croco—Charles Grendona & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

818 Royal Standard, Kurby—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &C.

960 Aretusa, Lucovich—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR CHINA, &C.

1762 Lombardy, Gilson—P. & O. Co.

NOT FIXED.

708 Ava, Starrat—B. I. S. N. Co.
981 Alnwick Castle, Freeman—McCulloch, Brown & Co.
1232 Baroda, Almond—P. & O. Co.
955 Bewick, Ward—W. Nicol & Co.
865 Boadicea, Anderson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1012 Cashmere, Cotton—B. I. S. N. & Co.
852 Duna, Thompson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1800 European, Steel—Lawrence & Co.
1069 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
870 Mathew Cay, Bradley—Remington & Co.
769 Richmond, Young—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

NOT FIXED.

255 Africa, Rauchbaupt.
111 Mahi, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia, James, R. N.
300 Clyde (ordinary).
4173 Crocodile, Townsend.
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
237 Magdala, Palmer, R. N.
4414 Malabar, Sullivan.—Troop ship
303 May Frere, Gutterie.
Nimble, Best.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 22.

Wilkes, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army, Medical Department, on leave, from Lucknow.

FEBRUARY 23.

Churchill, Lieutenant, 44th Regiment, on leave, from Kamptee.
Phillips, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Hydrabad, Sind.
Murray, Surgeon Major, 66th Regiment, on duty, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES—FEBRUARY 21.

Price, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, to join, to Belgaum.

FEBRUARY 23.

Greenway, Lieutenant, 40th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Marquis, Colonel, 17th Regiment N I, to join, to Meean Meer.
Dawes, Captain and Adjutant, 17th Regiment N I, to join, to Meean Meer.
Walshe, Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, on duty, to Neemuch.
Mackay, Surgeon Major, Army Medical Department, on duty, to Mhow
Young, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Baker, Major, 12th Regiment, on furlough, to England.
Stuart, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, to Roorkee.
Simpson, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, on leave, to England.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N.-W. Provinces*, Feb. 21.)

Mr F Kilvert, Asst Supt, Terai District, six months' leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from the date he may avail himself thereof.

Mr J O'B Beckett, Senior Asst Comr, Kumaon, 12 months' furlough to England on medical certificate, with effect from the 26th Feb, 1874, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr R F Saunders, Dist and Sessions Judge, Ghazeepore, privilege leave for two months and eleven days, with effect from the 15th of April, 1874.

Lieut G W Anson, Offg Asst Comr, Jaloun, five weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th March, 1874.

Surg W T Hastings, 20th M N I, to be Supt and Medical Officer of the Jail at Banda.

Mr J S Mackintosh, Offg Under-Secy to Govt, N W Provinces, to be Private Secy to His Honor the Lieut-Govr in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date on which Lieut A M Muir vacates the appointments.

The Rev J W Young, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of the Punjab, to be Chaplain of Chunar.

The Rev J Stephenson, Offg Chaplain of Raneekhet, to be Chaplain of Mussoorie and Dehra Doon.

Mr C A Daniell, Mag and Collr, to the Azimgurh District.

Mr Rogers, Assr Settlement Officer, 1st grade, to Azimgruh.

Mr R J Leeds, Joint Mag and Depy Colr, Offg in the 1st grade from Allahabad to Agra.

Lieut-Col G R Cookson, Cantonment Mag, Agra, in the same capacity to Bareilly.

The services of the Rev W Brock, Offg Chaplain of Mussoorie and Dehra Doon are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 22nd of Feby, 1874.

Mr G H Tait, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, reported his arrival at Allahabad on the forenoon of the 14th instant, and is posted to the charge of the Bustee Sub-division of the Benares Provincial Division.

Mr W F Male, Asst Engr, 1st grade, transferred from the Irrigation to the Buildings and Roads Branch, N W Provinces, is posted to the Drainage Works Division.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Feb. 19.)

Capt H J Lawrence, Asst Comr, from the Jalandhar to the Umbalah District. Capt Lawrence is appointed to the charge of the outpost of Rubar, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th Feb 1874.

Mr E P Henderson, Asst Comr, Umbalah, has obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate for eight months, from the 23rd Feb 1874, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

A further extension of one month's leave, is granted to Mr J T Christie, Dist Supt Police.

Consequent on Col Hutchinson's leave to Europe the following officiating appointments are made :—

Col J W Younghusband, C S I, Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, 1st grade, to officiate as Inspr-Genl of Police.

Col H N Miller, Depy Inspr-Genl, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

Maj A H Bamfield, Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, 2nd grade, Lahore Circle.

Capt R C Nicholletts, Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Jalandhar to the Kangra District.

Mr H W Jackson, Asst Dist Supt of Police, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Jalandhar.

Mr S J Stone, Dist Supt of Police, Bannu, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from 1st March, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Captain F H Conolly, District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from the Gurdaspur to the Bannu District.

His Honor the Lieut Govr has been pleased to appoint the following gen[illegible] Offg Asst Dist Supts of Police, Mr D H Hunter, and Mr [illegible] Lemarchand, both the above officers are posted to the Lahore District.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt A I Shepherd, 4th Punjab Infantry, is granted thirty days' leave of absence on medical certificate, from 23rd Jan 1874 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a medical board.

Mr R G Kennedy, Asst Engr 2nd grade, is posted to the 1st Division, Sirhind Canal, which he joined on the afternoon of the 20th Dec 1873.

Mr A Fenner, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is posted to the Western Jumna Canal Circle, which he joined on the forenoon of the 24th Jan 1874.

Mr A Fenner, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is appointed Personal Asst to the Suptdg Engr, Western Jumna Canal Circle. Mr Fenner took over charge from Mr Bradley on the forenoon of the 3rd Feb 1874.

Mr R Bradley, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Personal Asst to Suptg Engr, Western Jumna Canal, is transferred to the Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal. Mr Bradley joined the Delhi Division on the afternoon of the 3rd Feb 1874.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails *via* Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates :—

Regular date.		*Supplemental date.*	
Monday	April 13	Monday	March 23.
,, ...	May 11	,, ...	April 20.
		,, ...	May 18.

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

Kurrachee and Persian Gulf steamers will leave as under :—
Friday.......................+ Feb. 27 Friday ....March 6.
+ Persian Gulf steamer.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-50 A.M.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 12th February and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore...	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch........................	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch, by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra portage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly........................	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	52	Per Annum ....Rs.	65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs 10 0
Per Copy .... ,, 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ...... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NUGENT—February 23rd, at Malabar Hill, the wife of John Nugent, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WREDDEN—LONGMAN—February 15th, by special licence, by the Rev. J. Sheldon, at Christ's (Mission) Church, Kurrachee, Joseph Wredden, Accountant P. W. Department, to Dorcas Amelia, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Longman, Commander of the steam tug Dagmar.

DEATH.

SHROFF—February 23rd, at his residence, Gowalia Tank, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff, aged 73, deeply regretted. His funeral will take place this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOUGH—February 15th, at Peshawur, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Gough, of a daughter.
JONES—February 13th, at Bellary, the wife of Colonel W. J. Jones, 4th Regiment N. I, of twin daughters.
MORROW—February 15th, at Calcutta, Mrs. W. H. Morrow, of a son.
TATE—February 15th, at Sukkur, Upper Sind, the wife of John Tate, Esq., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, of a son.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1874.

THE Bombay Riots of 1874 have been destructive to life and property; but, sad as have been their results, good may be even made to accrue from what has happened if the sad lessons taught us be properly appreciated and applied. Many persons appear to laugh at the occurrences of the past few days, and justify their merriment by the fact that Government and the law in the end have proved stronger than rebellion and riot. It is quite true, that, from the moment Government used the power it possessed, and confronted the tumultuous crowds with an armed military force, confidence was restored, and the general rioting suppressed in a great measure, although not entirely stopped. This undoubted fact leads us at once to consider what is the real state of Bombay as regards the ordinary means of defence which the city possesses against the turbulent element of its own population. It appears to us, and to many persons capable of forming an opinion upon the subject, that good order and peace can only be permanently secured to this city by the perpetual presence of a military strength, sufficiently large to deal with and put down sudden risings. The fact is patent to every one, that, until the Poona Garrison reinforced that of this city, the public mind was uneasy, and panic the order of the day amongst the people. Now, we feel more than sure, that, had General Gell been entrusted in the first instance with the safety of Bombay, and had the military had full power given to them, the Brigadier, seconded by his officers and men, would have restored peace, order, and confidence in a very few hours. No doubt the duty would have been severe, and officers and men would have been kept constantly in uniform and standing to their arms. The effect, however, would have been excellent; for a successful blow struck by a small military force ever carries with it a large amount of prestige, honour, and terror, and we feel more than sure that the General Officer in command, had he been allowed, would have given a reply to "the "principals in the first degree" that would have frightened and deterred those accessories before the fact, whoever they may be, who planned the outrages and now lie concealed. Once given and admitted the fact that there are cowardly scoundrels behind the curtain who have acted as aiders and abettors of these riots, and who may do so again if they remain, as they are, undetected and unpunished, we come to the conclusion that Bombay for the future must be kept up in strength as a garrison of the first class. This opinion of ours is endorsed by Government, for action was only taken by the military when Bombay was filled with troops. Thus it appears the Government put forth the proposition that this city requires a strong garrison, and we are glad to second that motion. Some years ago Bombay was a large military station, and yet it then did not possess the stately buildings which now beautify its principal quarters. Its trade was small, its banks few, and its wealth nothing then as compared with the riches which its chief inhabitants now own. The troops were sent away simply because their health suffered from the climate. Illness amongst the soldiers was then induced by defective drainage, by the want of a proper system of supervision of the liquor shops, and by an inferior supply of meat to the soldiers. What are the facts to-day? Bombay is now admitted by insurance offices and medical men to be a place where European life has an improved value. The health of English people, and particularly of soldiers serving in this city, is better than that of those living and serving at up-country stations. Engineering science has triumphed very largely over bad drains and cesspools which originally caused fevers, and it will ultimately wipe out every dirty and polluted spot which might cause typhoid and other deadly complaints. The police regulations of recent years prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to all persons serving under enlistment, and the Health Department and recent market rules prevent bad meat being served out to the troops. We have only enumerated a few of the improvements which have been witnessed during the past twenty years and which have led to making Bombay healthy, but we have said enough to show that residence in Bombay is not now connected with that great danger to life which it cannot be denied existed at the time when the large force which then occupied this city was withdrawn. We know that Life Assurance Companies recently have put it forth that home rates may be safely adopted in Bombay, and, this being so, we unhesitatingly declare our conviction that the time has arrived when the city should have restored to her garrison such a force as would overawe the rebellious and give confidence to the loyal.

This city teems with a Moslem population, which is a standing menace to all who profess a different creed. The religion of the Mahommedan is one that quickly stirs up his feelings, either when his Alcoran is abused or his supposed religious rites and ceremonies are spoken against. The true follower of the Prophet in his mad and blind zeal to uphold the "revelation and credenda" of Mahommed is ever ready to dip his hands in blood for the maintenance of what he firmly believes to be the only true religion. We do not quarrel with him for insisting that the Angel Gabriel gave the Koran to his Prophet. It does not matter to us by what road he travels to heaven, for we advocate religious toleration to its last limit. But, if the cry of "deen, deen," in this city can at intervals of time light a fire which can only be extinguished in blood, as we have seen, then we say we must always maintain a sufficient military force in Bombay to stamp out the flame by the fact of its presence instead of by the use of its arms. It is better to subdue violence by fear than to quench rebellion in blood. This is the merciful policy which we wish to indicate. We feel sure that, much as the Moslem loves his mosque, the traditions of the city of Medina, and his holy Alcoran, he will not walk up to the cannon's mouth to offer up the life of even one Parsee who may have improperly insulted his faith. We must teach the Asiatic of every creed that the English Government will not permit the penalty of death to be inflicted upon any body save under the solemn authority of law, and that no man, be he a Hindoo, a Christian, or a Moslem, shall dare take the law into his own hands, no matter how great the provocation. The Parsees for twenty-one years have had a deadly feud with the Mahommedans, or the latter with them. It matters not to us who is now the aggressor or who was formerly. Peaceful citizens demand that these periodical outbreaks shall be at once and for ever quelled, and that henceforth the historian shall not be allowed the chance of chronicling a series of bloody massacres, carried out under the eyes of a humane Government and in a land where British law and nineteenth century civilization ought to be powerful enough to prevent such terrible scenes.

We want Bombay to be made peaceful and happy by a peace policy, and the first step towards obtaining this happy order of events will be the permanent posting of a large European force in Bombay, composed of the three arms—Artillery, Cavalry, and Foot. We say such a Brigade would secure order and peace by its presence, and that in the face of it we should have no more murders, broken heads, and cruel maimings and woundings. Every Parsee and Mussulman who has been killed in the late disturbances has been made an imaginary martyr of, and is supposed to have died for their faith. The enormities committed on each side are represented by the opposing parties as good acts, and their memory, unless precautions are taken, will cause future bloodshed. Let us at once put it out of the power of either side to involve this city again in riots and blood arising either out of the vindication of the character of a Prophet or from motives of retaliation.

It may be urged that we have no room for the brigading of troops in this city, and that the expense would be large. We do not think that there is sufficient space at any one given spot in Bombay to quarter the whole of a large force, but there is no reason why barracks should not be built in different localities. For instance, why could not a barrack be built on the top of Cumballa Hill? This spot commands the native town and is most healthy, and years ago was selected in the mutiny to be used in case of necessity. The Breach Candy Road is adjacent, where the troops might walk out of an evening for air and exercise. Again, barracks might be built on the ridge of hills at Chinchpoogly. This site commands the upper part of the harbour and Mazagon; and Parell, the residence of His Excellency the Governor, lying close at hand, would also be protected. There is plenty of room for Infantry barracks on the Esplanade, and costly foundations exist at Colaba for a splendid range of buildings. Thus the whole city might be protected. We shall not attempt to go into details as to how these barracks might be constructed: that is a subject which we shall leave to the Engineer Department; but we have ventured to point out that we have plenty of places available for the purposes suggested, and we have demonstrated that Bombay is a very healthy place for the location of European troops. The situation of regiments at the points named would afford protection to English families resident in the Fort, Byculla, Mazagon, Parell, Chinchpoogly, and at Malabar Hill, and secure the Parsee population from periodical and murderous attacks.

We have not written upon this matter with the view of alarming people; but we think that a rich city like Bombay, filled with Europeans and other loyal subjects of the Queen, ought not to be left to the mercy of the first mob that chooses to make an attempt upon life and property. As to the question of cost we regard that as but a secondary consideration. We ought to be prepared to pay even a heavy price for the safety of the capital of Western India, and no price is too large to give for the preservation of the lives and liberties of the people over whom we have elected ourselves to rule. In the interest then of all classes we ask Government to quarter permanently in this city a force of 4,000 troops, say 1,800 of which should be Europeans. With such a deterrent element in our midst we should hear no more of the violent demolishing of dwelling-houses, of disgraceful street affrays, and unlawful assemblies ending no cold-blooded murder. When we recollect that this city at this moment is held and protected by picquets of military, we have said enough to justify our suggestions. The officers and men are doing their duty coolly and admirably, and will soon extinguish the sparks of rebellion now visible. Night after night, without rest or relief, they are to be seen at their posts, giving confidence to the timid and fear to the lawless; but this is a state of things that cannot and must not last. We ask then for a force to be permanently given to Bombay which shall in future years prevent the repetition of the scenes of 1874.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE *Times of India* seems to have grown a little rusty in its knowledge of English political celebrities. Commenting on the list of Mr. Disraeli's Ministry, our contemporary says—"As to the new men already announced, there are only two, Mr. Assheton Cross and Mr. Gathorne Hardy." We were under the impression that Mr. Gathorne Hardy had been one of the chief members of the Conservative Government of 1867-68; but the *Times of India* of course ought to know best. In the same article we read—"If Mr. Corry has been elected, it is matter of surprise to see his proper place at the Admiralty filled by the member for Northamptonshire." But did not Mr. Corry die about two years ago?

THE Secretary to the Mayo Memorial Fund has furnished us with the following explanation of the delay in the production of the accounts of that Fund :—"Previous to the departure for England of the President, Mr. Gibbs, on three months' leave, the Secretary brought to his notice that subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 2,000 were still unpaid. A meeting was called at the President's request in December, when he and the Secretary were the only attendants (another member came after the President had left.) Mr. Gibbs then instructed the Secretary to collect the subscriptions remaining unpaid, and, when that had been accomplished, to call a general meeting of the subscribers and request them to decide what should be done with the fund, which ought *then* to amount to Rs. 22,000. Since Mr. Gibbs went home the sepoy has been going round regularly, and the sum of Rs. 700 has already been realised. The Bank book can be left at the *Gazette* Office for the inspection of any of the subscribers."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 23RD FEBRUARY.

General Moriones is endeavouring to relieve Bilboa; severe fighting is going on.

LATER NEWS REGARDING DR. LIVINGSTONE.

ADEN, 23RD FEBRUARY.

Latest advices from Zanzibar bring the information that Lieutenant Murphy was expected to arrive there with Dr. Livingstone's body about the 20th of February.

Dr. Dillon has committed suicide by shooting himself. Cameron is proceeding with the expedition.

LONDON, 21ST FEBRUARY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet but unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.
Fair Dhollera 5¼d.
Exchange on India.................... 1s. 10⅝d.
Oriental Bank shares.................. £45.
Chartered Bank shares .... £14 10s.
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares .... £24.
Hongkong and Shanghai ,, ... £36.
Total coin in the Bank of France .... £36,600,000.
,, Notes in circulation .... £108,625,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper .... 96⅛.
4½ do. do. .... 98.
5½ do. do. .... 101¾.
3 per cent. Consols, for account ...... 92⅛.
5 do. French Rente, 1872 .... 93¼.
Bar Silver .... 58 9/16.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Outward bound,—Strathclyde, Potomac, Stevenson. Homeward bound—Ariel.

Departure for Bombay, via Suez Canal, Teviot.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, 23RD FEBRUARY.

The eleventh special narrative states that in the worse parts of Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Bhaugulpore the condition of the people is perceptibly worse. In Tirhoot vagrancy, begging, and crime are increasing. Child desertion has begun. No cases of actual starvation have been reported. Many applicants at the relief works show signs of want and suffering. 213,000 people are employed on the relief works; and the numbers are increasing. The distress is everywhere being met and relieved effectually.

IT is stated that Dr. Boyd, the late tutor to the family of the late Lord Mayo, has been appointed Principal of the Lahore University College.

A CONTEMPORARY gives the aggregate revenue of the Suez Canal for last year as £915,674 as against £656,314 for the previous year.

WE have been requested to announce that in consequence of the Regatta being fixed for this evening the Garden Party at the Byculla Club will take place (for this week) on Thursday.

IT is said to be almost decided, that Mr. J. W. Smyth, at present the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, will be deputed to Cashmere as the British Resident during the coming hot season.

WE are glad to notice in a Madras paper that a public meeting, under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor, is to be held some day during the week in Madras, with the view of raising subscriptions to aid in the relief of the sufferers by the Bengal famine. A requisition to the Sheriff is now in circulation.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, accompanied by the Hon'ble Miss Baring and a party of gentlemen, went by special train to Port Canning on the 18th inst. His Excellency inspected the Rice Mill of the Port Canning Co., and saw all that is to be seen at this now neglected spot, returning by special train, which arrived at Sealdah at 7 P.M.

THE following respecting the trade of Central Asia has been furnished by Captain Molloy, the Joint Commissioner at Leh :—The total imports and exports of Ladakh, during the past year, amount in value to Rs. 17,76,730. This is the highest figure, we believe, that has yet been reached. The increase upon the most successful of former years 1870 is two lacs. The statistics for that year showing Rs. 15,48,000. The trade with India has this year increased by some four lacs of rupees.

H. E. LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, a Poona paper tells us, passed through Poona on Sunday morning by the mail train *en route* to Jubbulpore. His Excellency was lying on a bed which had been put into the State carriage for him. He is still unable to put his foot to the ground; but as it is only a bruise from which he is now suffering, it is hoped he will be all right in a few days more. Should His Excellency not be too wearied on arrival at Jubbulpore, he will proceed at once to Allahabad.

THE Cabul news-writer of *Indian Public Opinion* says—Several of the Mulliks and Sirdars of Ghuznie and the surrounding country have gone to Cabul and have complained to the Ameer that the Ruler of Ghuznie is exercising great tyranny over them. The Ameer ordered General Daood Shah to go to Ghuznie with a body of men and bring him (the Ruler) a prisoner to Cabul, which Daood Shah accordingly did. The Ameer enquired into the complaints, and the result was that taking bribes to the extent of 3 lacs of rupees, 600 camels, 250 horses, and 1,000 oxen was proved against the Ruler.

Indian Public Opinion announces that instructions have been *privately* issued to the Punjab Northern State Railway authorities to proceed with the construction of that Railway on the *narrow gauge*. Our contemporary is informed that no time is to be lost in laying down the permanent way on the Grand Trunk Road as far as Jhelum, and, it is expected, that before the end of the year this portion of the line, with the exception of some of the bridges perhaps, will be ready for traffic. The line is to be shifted from the Grand Trunk Road embankment on to the new line determined upon, from time to time, as the lengths of the new line are finished.

WE (*Army and Navy Gazette*) have received several communications respecting the mode of rationing troops on board our floating palaces—the Indian relief troop vessels. The scale as at present arranged is, no doubt, under ordinary circumstances, a very liberal one, especially when the men are on the other side of the Isthmus, but, as the appetites of the "homeward-bounders" improve in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic—the authorities have been made acquainted with the fact, and we are enabled to state that the matter is now under consideration with a view of making such alterations as will not fail to give satisfaction to all concerned.

FROM the statement prepared by Mr. A. J. Dunlop showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from 1st October 1873 up to week ending the 14th February 1874, as compared with the exports up to the same date in the seasons of 1872-73 and 1871-72, it appears that the exports in 1873-74 were full-pressed 96,000 bales, half-pressed 843 bales; dokras 5,264; total, 93,597 bales. In 1872-73, full-pressed 56,632 bales, half-pressed 11,778 bales; and dokras 17,396, or 5,798 bales; total, 74,208 bales. In 1871-72, full-pressed 75,094 bales, half-pressed 18,414 bales, and dokras 18,008, or 6,002 bales; total, 99,510 bales.

THE Russian officer who was authorised to take a passage in the Nebraska for the Gold Coast last week, was, we hear, altogether a volunteer or amateur, and in no way accredited to the Government as a military attaché. It was therefore not possible to place the affair in question on the footing of a representative of the Russian Army duly authorised to proceed to the seat of war and accompany the troops, but a passage was very cheerfully accorded to him by the Admiralty, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge and the authorities at the War Office and Horse Guards did all that lay in their power to make him comfortable, and promote the end he had in view.

THE following gentlemen have been nominated Fellows of the Calcutta University by His Excellency the Viceroy:—The Hon'ble G. G. Morris, C. S.; the Hon'ble B. D. Colvin; the Hon'ble V. H. Schalch, C. S.; Surgeon-Major S. C. Townsend; W. L. Heeley, Esq., B. A., C.S.; Surgeon-Major J. L. Bryden, M.D.; M. H. L. Beebee, Esq., M.A.,; H. H. Locke, Esq., Principal of the Government School of Art, Calcutta; J. H. A. Branson, Esq., Barrister-at-law; Baboo Omesh Chunder Dutt, Vice-Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta; Baboo Shama Charn Sarkar, Tagore Law Professor; G. W. W. Barclay, Esq., M. A.; and the Reverend M. A. Sherring, M.A.

THE *Englishman* tells us that at the last meeting of the Asiatic Society, Mr. L. Schwendler read a paper on the theory of duplex telegraphy, or the mode of sending simultaneously messages in opposite directions along the same wire. After giving a short historical sketch of this important invention, he stated the results of his mathematical investigation of the question, which, if applied, would, he said, render success a matter of certainty. It is intended to apply the system to one of the important main wires between Bombay and Calcutta. If it is considered that an additional wire between Calcutta and Bombay would cost about £28,000, the importance, from a mercantile point of view, of establishing this novel system is clear, as its adoption involves a very small amount of expense for instruments.

THE *Englishman* remarks :—The movements of specie have again been heavy during the last eight days, but the imports and exports having been much the same in amount, the value of money has not been affected in Calcutta. Heavy arrivals of silver are now coming in from Europe and China, and bullion on the way to China has been intercepted at Galle, and brought on here instead. Moreover, a large sum has even been brought over from Bombay; still the extent of the requirements for rice is such that all these arrivals are being swallowed up immediately. The Burmah rice-crop is an unusually large one this year, and also much dearer in price than usual, so that a much larger sum of money will be wanted to finance it than is generally the case. A permanent return to an easy money-market cannot, therefore, be looked for just yet, although, as during the present week, temporary ease may be seen from time to time, according as lulls occur in the demand for rice, and as heavy arrivals of bullion come in.

YET another death has to be added to the rapidly increasing list of casualties from wounds and climate among the officers who have been engaged during the past few months in upholding the honour of the British nation on the West Coast of Africa. One of the first victims to the pestiferous climate of the Gold Coast was Captain Hopkins, of the 16th, whose demise was made specially melancholy from the fact of his having succumbed to fever on the eve of the arrival from England of the news of his promotion in recognition of gallantry. The number also includes Lieutenant Dalgleish, 2nd West India Regiment; Lieutenant Eardley-Wilmot, of the Artillery; Lieutenant Charteris, of the Coldstream Guards; Lieutenants Wells, R.N., and Gray, R.M.; and Assistant Commissary Harrymount. Lieutenant Edward Hunter Townshend, 16th Regiment, must now be included. Lieutenant Townshend left England with Sir Garnet Wolseley, in September last, and laboured most assiduously in raising and training the native levies. He has been carried off by dysentery, lamented by all his fellow-workers in the perilous expedition now advancing upon the Ashantee capital. The deceased entered the Service December 25, 1867, and obtained his Lieutenancy July 13, 1870. He is the third of the crew of the Ashantee upon whom the hand of death has been laid.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THERE is no truth (says the *Army & Navy Gazette*) whatever in the rumour which reaches us from India that the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery will be called to England this winter. As we stated last week, the chances are that the Brigade will be included in next season's programme.

THE appointment of Deputy Judge Advocate, when held by an officer of the Indian Staff Corps with the rank of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, has been added to the situations specified in the 8th Clause of the Royal Warrant of January 31, 1859, as qualifying for promotion to the rank of Colonel in the Army.

On dit, that the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief was for some time in doubt as to whom he should select for the vacant Aide-de-Campship on his Staff. His Royal Highness wanted what was hard to obtain—a thoroughgood soldier, at the same time a thorough London man. Colonel M'Neill, V.C., C.M.G., who has just returned from the Gold Coast in consequence of wounds, was found to fulfil all requirements, and has, therefore, received the appointment. Colonel M'Neill entered the Indian Army, December 9, 1850, became Lieutenant, August 13, 1855; Captain, August 31, 1860; Major, October 8, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel, March 1, 1864; and Colonel, April 25, 1872. He served during the campaign of 1857-58 in India as Aide-de Camp to Sir Edward Lugard during the siege and capture of Lucknow, engagements at Jounpore, relief of Azimghur, and various operations at Judgespore (medal with clasp and Brevet of Major). In

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

1861 proceeded with Sir Duncan Cameron to New Zealand as his Aide-de-Camp, and served there until 1865; present at the engagements on the Katikara river, the Koeros, Rangariri, the Gate Pah, and various other encounters with the natives (Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was awarded the Victoria Cross "for valour and presence of mind" in saving the life of Private Vosper—medal). Commanded the Tipperary Flying Column during the Fenian disturbance in the winter of 1866-67, and was thanked by Lord Strathnairn in General Orders for service rendered on the occasion; served on the Staff of the Red River Expedition from Canada, under Sir Garnet Wolseley in 1870 (C M.G.).—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE humiliating riots of which Bombay has lately been the scene may be the means of impressing upon the Government a few wholesome lessons at a time when certain lessons are most urgently called for. Of the extreme inefficiency of the police, and of the defenceless state of Bombay, we have had such forcible demonstration as to impress upon the most sceptical Government the necessity of a more rigorous and manly policy in dealing with all incipient signs of disturbance. It is unnecessary, at this point, to discuss who is chiefly responsible for the gross failure of the Bombay police to discharge the duties that are ordinarily expected of them, and on the due performance of which the safety of Bombay depends. The prominent fact is that the police *have* failed,—and dearly enough have we had to pay for our experience. To what then is this failure chiefly attributable? Chiefly, in our opinion, to the unwise and excessive reduction in the European element of the force, and, secondly, to the gross deficiency of mounted constabulary. It needed not the illustration of the recent tumult to show that a native force is not to be depended on in times of religious excitement; and, as the majority of the force must by the necessity of the case consist of natives, the Government is bound as far as possible to neutralize the preponderance of any one race by a strong admixture of Europeans.

There can be very little doubt that the projected Mussulman outbreak was as well known to Mr. Souter's Mussulman subordinates as it was to the rest of the community, and that the passive connivance of this element of the force, which has been too unhappily demonstrated, was confidently reckoned on by the budmashes who commenced the riot. The behaviour of the European officers attached to the force appears from all accounts to have been most praiseworthy; and, had they been supported by a well-armed and compact body of European police, there can be little doubt that the rioters would have been held effectually in check.

The extraordinary efficiency of mounted constabulary in a huge and densely populated city like Bombay must surprise anyone who has the slightest acquaintance with the use that is made of this essential branch of the force in all English and European cities. The mere presence of a body of mounted police patrolling the streets, and preventing a tumultuous crowd from acting in unison, has an amazing effect in preserving tranquillity; and, even when a riot has fairly commenced, nothing but cavalry or mounted constabulary can be depended on for clearing the streets and scattering the mob. Opinions may perhaps differ as to whether the late riots could have been prevented by any changes in the organization of the force, but of one thing we are perfectly certain, viz. that, had the force not been deficient in the points noted, the riots would have been speedily suppressed and the cause of public order vindicated. There has been a great deal of complaint expressed, that on the first day when the riots broke out no police appeared on the scene until houses had been wrecked, temples defiled, and the work of devastation completed; but it must in fairness be remembered, that mounted police only can be reckoned on for prompt action in case of a row, and Mr. Souter probably made the best use that could be made of the insignificant mounted force at his disposal. Our chief complaint against the Chief Commissioner is, not that he mismanaged the force after the riots had once commenced, but that, by his injudicious action in suppressing a perfectly harmless publication, instead of leaving the law to take its course, he placed the police in the wrong, and, by showing an injudicious sympathy with one of the rival sects, he unwittingly himself gave the signal for commencing the disturbances. It may readily be admitted that in a city like Bombay the duties of the Chief Commissioner are of a most responsible and onerous nature. Mr. Souter doubtless imagined, that in assuming the responsibility of suppressing an obnoxious publication he was only doing his duty as guardian of the public tranquillity, and considered that the risk of provoking a riot was too serious a price to pay for the privilege of allowing a Parsee to publish an offensive work. Mr. Souter must, however, have forgotten that Bombay is not Paris or St. Petersburg, and that we are pledged by our position to uphold to all classes the same liberty of action that we claim for ourselves. We are not inclined to believe, that, had an appeal to the Courts been made, and the innocence of the Parsee publication been formally affirmed, any more would have been heard of the matter. Under any circumstances public discussion could only have had the effect of allowing the dispute to cool, of preventing the Parsees from being taken unawares, and of enabling the authorities to take any steps that might be requisite for the vindication of an important principle.

We have, throughout this case, expressed the most unfeigned sympathy with the Parsee community. We consider that they have been the victims of a blundering official and of a careless Government, and no vindication that can now be made by the law can in any degree atone for the injury to which they have been subjected. The Bombay community is not, however, wholly composed of Parsees, and it must always be remembered that the same fanaticism of which the Parsees have now been the victims may at any time be turned against the Europeans and against Government if it is found unprepared. If, however, the recent riots be the means of opening the eyes of Government to the extraordinary danger of trusting to the present police force, we may yet have occasion to congratulate ourselves on being well out of a most serious danger. It is sincerely to be hoped that in the present case the law will be wholesomely vindicated. The scandalous failure of justice in the notorious Towers of Silence Case may have had much more to do with the present riot than at first sight appears. The open and disgraceful manner in which the Parsee rioters on that occasion were able to defy the law and triumphantly escape punishment was an ominous example in a city like Bombay, full of inflammatory material, and the chosen resort of the Parsees' deadliest enemies. Had the law been vindicated on that occasion by the punishment of the Parsee rioters, it is not improbable that the taste for rioting might have received a check. The verdict that secured to the Parsees a practical triumph over the law may have been the signal to encourage their hereditary enemies to watch for a safe opportunity of revenge, and a revenge has now been taken that is a scandal to Government and a reproach to British rule.

LIBERATION OF THE SEEDEES APPREHENDED ON THE ESPLANADE ON SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Seedees apprehended on the Esplanade on Saturday evening for complicity in the disturbance which took place in the neighbourhood of the Dady Sett's Agiary, were yesterday placed before the Commissioner of Police, who, finding that no defined charge could be sustained against them, ordered their liberation.

APPLICATION TO MR. SOUTER BY SOME MAHOMEDANS.

ON Saturday about fifty Mussulmans appeared at the Mazagon Police Office, before Mr. Souter, and requested him to permit them to take their "Tajias" in public streets during the Moburrum holidays, on the ground of their not being rioters.

Mr. Souter told them that he had no power now left in his hands to grant their application.

They one and all expressed their ignorance as to the principal parties who instigated the riot, and left the office.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

MR. SOUTER has caused a proclamation to be issued in all the Mahomedan streets, warning them not to create any sort of disturbances during the Mohurrum festival.

DEPUTATION TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

We learn that a number of Mahomedans waited upon His Excellency the Governor at Parell yesterday morning, and prayed that the prohibition against the taboot processions on the public roads be withdrawn. His Excellency is reported to have said he could hold out no hope whatever that the application would be granted; but that he would take the matter into early consideration. In the afternoon, a meeting of the Executive Council was held at Parell, at which Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruk, were invited to attend. The abovementioned gentlemen went to Government House at 5 o'clock and were received by Mr. Lee-Warner and Captain Jervoise, and were conducted into His Excellency's presence. A long conference ensued, but the nature of it has not transpired.

SIX PARSEES ARRESTED.

SIX PARSEES who are alleged to have been concerned in Sunday's riot have been arrested and locked up in the Dhobie Talao chowkey. They will be brought before a magistrate this morning, and charged with rioting.

DEPOSITION OF A PERSIAN PARSEE.

WE yesterday gave substance of the deposition of a Persian Parsee, taken by Mr. Nana Morojee at the Jamsetjee Hospital on Sunday afternoon. We give it in full to-day. The deponent, Ardaseer Jamsetjee, said—I am a cook in the employ of Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Modee, residing in Moodeekana, in the Fort, and I live in his house. I was brought into hospital last night, since which time I have been laid up, and have suffered so much that it is impossible for me to say whether or not I shall survive the injuries I have received. Yesterday at about 7 o'clock in the evening, one Ardaseer Behram, two other Iranees, whose names I do not know, and myself were playing cards near the *Puvun Chukee.* After we had done so for about a quarter of an hour, we separated, and I was walking along a gulley by myself in order to go to my master's house. While so doing, I heard cries of "Sepoy, Sepoy," "Puckro, Puckro." Meanwhile, one Seedee came towards me to strike me. I seized hold of him, when he cut me with something, which I did not see, on my back, and then stabbed me on my left thigh. I bled profusely and raised an alarm, when some Parsees and policemen came up. They took me to a chowkey in the Fort, where two or three Seedees were confronted with me, but I could not identify any of them as the man who had stabbed me, as it was dark when I was stabbed, nor shall I now be able to identify the man. I was afterwards brought to this hospital.

The deponent is progressing favourably in the hospital.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YESTERDAY morning, as a Parsee named Hormusjee Dinshaw, a fitter in the employ of the G. I. P. R. Railway Company, was going to the workshops at Byculla, he was attacked near the mosque on the Bhendy Bazaar road by five or six Mussulmans, who belaboured him with their fists. There was not a policeman at hand to render assistance, and the Parsee made his way home as best he could.

Nowrojee Pallonjee, while making purchases in the Crawford Market on Sunday morning last, was, we are told, assaulted by some Seedees and was severely hurt.

The same morning, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Dubash was assaulted by Seedees and Mussulmans in Bhendy Bazaar. He had his injuries attended to at the hospital, and was accompanied by a European constable to his residence in the Fort.

On Saturday evening last, Muncherjee Hormusjee, while walking at the entrance of a lane near Suntook's Stables, Dhobie Talao, was assaulted from behind with sticks. He fell to the ground insensible, and on recovering consciousness alleged that he was attacked suddenly and could not make out what race of men were the assailants.

The native papers of Bombay strongly recommend the authorities to find out the ringleaders, who instigated the Mahomedan ruffians to loot the houses of Parsees and to maltreat them.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Shaik Cassim Chand, a hack buggy driver, was charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly and committing riot and mischief on Saturday, the 14th inst. The prisoner was remanded to jail till the 4th proximo.

On Sunday morning a Parsee named Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, while passing along the Bhendy Bazaar Road, was assaulted by a Concanee Mussulman. After giving him a slight blow on the right ear with a stick the assailant ran into a coffee shop. The Parsee was immediately after taken by the Police into the shop but he could not identify the assailant. On the same night a Mahomedan by name Ismael Habib was assaulted by some Parsees at First Marine Lane whilst he was passing alone in the street. He was so seriously maltreated that it was found necessary to take him to the Jamsetjee Hospital where he has been detained. The Parsees who committed the assault absconded, and the Mahomedan is not able to identify any one of them.

THE INSTIGATORS OF THE RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—So long as there are Mahomedans at the head of the Detective Department it cannot be expected that the instigators of the riots will ever be discovered by the police. I would therefore advise the Parsees to proclaim handsome rewards for the apprehension of the guilty parties. W.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have from the commencement of the riots taken fair and unbiassed views of the conduct of the parties concerned.

Can you explain how it is that up to the present moment not a single Parsee has been arrested?

Whoever may have been to blame for the riot on Saturday, it appears from your account that armed Parsees were engaged in helping the police to hunt and capture the Seedees.

Ought not both sides to be disarmed and all concerned in a riot to be arrested?

The absolute immunity of the Parsees both on Saturday and Sunday week puzzles me, and you will oblige many if you can offer any explanation.

T. W. P.

23rd February.

THE RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In all serious cases it is the duty of Government to prosecute the offending parties. The famous Towers of Silence case—though there was not a single head or limb broken—was vigorously prosecuted by Government; and, as in point of fact there was no case, it was dismissed by the jury which tried it. The present riot cases, involving such serious consequences, ought to be prosecuted by Government; and it is a wonder to me and others why the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Hearn, has not as yet undertaken the prosecution of the principal rioters. The case of Nubbookhan Goolabkhan, who assaulted Pestonjee Cooverjee Chenaee, and robbed him of his cash-box, containing a large sum of money, and who has been identified by his victim, ought to be prosecuted by Mr. Hearn. The case comes on for hearing on Wednesday before Mr. Nana Morojee; but, no doubt, it will be postponed, as others have been, until the first week in March, as the Mohurrum festival will be over, and public feeling on all sides subsided by that time. It is the bounden duty of the Government Prosecutor to see that justice is done to the injured parties.

23rd February. JUSTICE.

THE AFFRAY OF SATURDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The rather ambiguous way in which you have referred to the disturbance in the Fort on Saturday night somewhat tends to reflect discredit on the Parsees. It is all very fine to say that the Seedees were quietly going away, but then there arise a few important questions:—What reason had a mob of some twenty-five roughs (probably more) to pass particularly by the Parsee quarters? Why were they allowed to assemble in such dangerous numbers? And was it not thus natural for the frightened Zoroastrians to suspect, and reasonably suspect, some wrong from such a rough company with big, dangerous (and not ordinary sailor) knives in the possession of some? Certainly the Parsees are very cautious never to repeat the example of rash outrage on stray Mussulmans which was set by some on Sunday, the 15th inst., in wild frantic excitement, and which I assure you the whole community extremely regret.

You say in your to-day's issue that nothing of importance had happened yesterday, but, as you must have learnt ere now, two Parsees were ruthlessly mauled on that day by the Mahomedans, one at Null Bazaar and the other at the Crawford Markets. Pray, how long will this state of things continue? M. J.

Bombay, 23rd February.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments,* short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines........Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee,* and payment must in all cases be made in *cash.*

VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty-two European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.—On Saturday afternoon, at the invitation of Messrs Hope and Macpherson, Collector and Judge of Surat, a meeting of the inhabitants of that place was held to pre-concert measures to alleviate the sufferings of the famine-stricken people of Bengal.

THE RIOTERS IN THE JAIL.—The Bombay Jail is at present overcrowded with prisoners. Up to yesterday 107 prisoners were placed before the several Magistrates of Police on charges of rioting, &c. Of these 102 have been remanded to jail, and the remaining 5 admitted to bail.

POLITICAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—We learn that Mr. C. Gonne, Political Secretary to Government, proceeds to England on three months' privilege leave by the second mail in March next, and Mr. W. Wedderburn, who is expected here by the next mail, will act for him during his absence.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 364 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 127 were under sentences from the High Court, 105 from Magistrates of Police, and 32 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 273 were natives, and the remaining 91 were Europeans.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Edward Johnson, a seaman, was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with obtaining by false pretences twelve rupees in cash from one Maneckjee Nusserwanjee. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—It is stated that when Rao Bahadhur Janardhun Wassodew, Judge of the Poona Small Causes Court, retires from the service, he will be succeeded by Mr Syed Hoossein El Medini, Judge of the Small Causes Court at Surat, and Rao Bahadhur Mukoondrai Munirai, Subordinate Judge at Surat, will succeed Mr. El Medini.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of a new Marathi pamphlet called "Walmiki-Rāma-Katha-Mahodaya," which is a monthly publication, by Mr. Jaojee Dadajee. It is a free translation in Marathi of the original Sanskrit poem Walmiki Ramayan, and must prove useful to those who are not conversant with the Sanskrit language.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff, a well known Parsee citizen and brother of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, erewhile Judge of the Small Causes Court, which took place at noon yesterday at his residence, Gowalla Tank road. The deceased had led a retired life for some years past. He leaves a large family behind him.

THE CONVICT PARSEE OF SURAT.—Dosabhoy Eduljee, the Wahiwutdar of the late Begum of Surat, who has recently been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Surat on a charge of criminal misappropriation of a large sum of money, intends to file an appeal against the decision of the Sessions Judge to the High Court. Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, barrister, has been retained on behalf of the convict.

FOUNDERING OF A PROW.—On Friday a prow No. 7,071, belonging to one Mowna Janoo, foundered alongside the steam-ship Oriental. The prow was laden at the time with two cases of haberdashery and thirty-six cases of copper, of the aggregate value of Rs. 600. One of the cases containing haberdashery was recovered by the Water Police and the other by the owner. The copper sheets have not been recovered yet.

FRONTIER TRADE.—The arrivals at Kurrachee from Lus Beyla from the 1st to the 15th current were 2,548 camels, 1 horse, 178 donkeys, and 2 bullocks, in charge of 750 men, bringing firewood, mats, wool, ghee, hides, rapeseed, and dry fish. The arrivals from Khandahar during the same period were 110 camels and 1 donkey, in charge of 55 men, bringing only wool. About 100 camels laden with wool, in charge of 75 men, arrived from Khandahar and Khelat on the 18th.—*Sind News.*

MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B., Commanding the Poona Division, left on inspection duty on Sunday night, having taken every precaution for preserving the public safety during his absence, and we understand he will return to the station before the great and last day of the Mohurrum. There are some people who seem to take delight in frightening people in regard to the state of feeling in Poona, and we have heard of some who have gone away from the station during the Mohurrum in consequence of the evil reports that have been circulated. All may rest assured that there is no cause for alarm; and that even if a disposition to rioting were to display itself precautions have been taken to have it checked at once.—*Deccan Herald.*

ASSAULTING A BROTHER.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Bhasker Kasinath, second clerk in the Government Clothing Agent's Office, charged his younger brothers Narayen Kasinath and Sudashew Kasinath, with having assaulted him on the 5th inst. The Magistrate held the assault proved on the evidence of the prosecutor and his two witnesses, and directed the accused to be bound, in the sum of Rs. 50 each, to keep the peace towards the complainant. The Magistrate observed that it was very shameful on the part of the accused to have ill-treated their elder brother in the way they did, and warned them particularly that if they were brought again before him on such a charge and the same were proved against them, the punishment would not be a mere fine, but that he would send them to the House of Correction. Mr. Vishnu Ganasham, pleader, conducted the prosecution.

MISS COLLETT'S SCHOOL.—On Thursday last the parents and friends of the pupils of Miss Collett's School assembled in the Durbar room of the Town Hall to witness the presentation of prizes to the pupils. A very pleasant hour was spent in listening to the recitations and the music, both vocal and instrumental The venerable the Archdeacon Leigh-Lye, who presided, made an appropriate address before distributing the prizes; and as he presented each prize he added a few kind and encouraging words to its recipient. There were a great many pretty articles of fancy work exhibited, chiefly in Berlin wool, the work of the pupils. There were also some good specimens of figure and landscape drawings both in crayon and pencil. The grand piano which was recently presented to the Town Hall was placed at Miss Collett's disposal for the occasion. The proceedings were brought to a close by the whole of the pupils singing the National Anthem.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. GWALIOR, Captain N. Haselwood, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. C. Powell.
For Brindisi—Mr. F Marsden, Mr. F. Barker, and Captain Henderson.
For Venice—Mr. C. G. Scott.
For Aden—One deck passenger.

TREBLE EXECUTION TO-DAY.

WHAT has been a rare occurrence in Bombay take place this morning—a treble execution in front of Her Majesty's County Jail. The condemned persons are Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Cowasjee Bejonjee, and Nanjee Meeths, the first two of whom were sentenced to death by Sir Charles Sargent at the last Criminal Sessions for the murder of a Parsee woman in Cowasjee Patell Street in the Fort; and the last, for the murder of his wife Dhunbaee in Bengalpoora.

THE SASSOON INSTITUTE.

ON Thursday evening Dr. Cooke, of the Poona Civil Engineering College, delivered a lecture on the physical forces. There was a good attendance. The lecturer at first treated briefly of the force of cohesion, and explained how it differed from gravity and chemical affinity. In illustration of the polar nature of the force of cohesion the beautiful forms assumed by minerals and salts were noticed, and an experiment made, showing the peculiar manner in which the force of cohesion disposed on a wire, the lead separated from a solution of acetate of lead by a voltaic current. A specimen of native copper, which had by the action of natural forces assumed the dendritic or tree-like form, a form not uncommon in native metals was exhibited. The crystallization of alum on a piece of coke, and on a wire basket, was shown in illustration of the mode in which cohesion acts along certain lines of force; and the regularity with which these molecular forces acted was rendered evident from the fact that, although many of the crystals were imperfect, still their angular measurements were invariably the same. Water was then separated by a voltaic current into its constituents, oxygen and hydrogen, and these gases examined separately. When mixed in the proper proportions there was no evidence of "chemical affinity" to which force the lecturer now directed the attention of the audience, until their temperature was raised by the application of a taper, when the gases combined with explosion. The properties of hydrogen were then considered, and the extraordinary musical sounds produced by surrounding a burning jet of that gas with tubes of different diameters. The powerful affinities of oxygen for various substances was illustrated by numerous experiments. Charcoal, iron wire, and phosphorus were successively burned in the gas. The brilliancy with which phosphorus burned was so great, that it was too dazzling to look at. The pressure of the atmosphere was shown by the collapse of a tin vessel from which the air had been expelled by the vapour of boiling water. The vessel, when completely full of steam, was corked closely, and cold water having been poured on the exterior of the canister, it immediately collapsed. The great affinity of oxygen for clean metals was shown by the spontaneous combustion of clean finely powdered lead when shaken into the air out of a tube in which it had remained hermetically sealed from the time of its reduction to the metallic state. An experiment was also made, showing the great affinity which phosphorus in a finely divided state possessed for oxygen. Phosphorus was dissolved in bisulphide of carbon, and pieces of blotting paper saturated with the solution took fire spontaneously in air as the liquid evaporated. Experiments were then made showing the power of wire gauze in preventing the passage of flame, and the result of Sir H. Davy's investigations, the Davy lamp, so valuable to miners, was exhibited. The fire-damp, after-damp, and choke-damp of coal mines were then explained, and experiments illustrating the power of carbonic acid gas in extinguishing flame, as well as its great weight, were performed. The lecture concluded with an experiment, which showed that carbon as a black powder could be taken from the colourless gas, carbonic acid, by means of burning magnesium wire.

APPLICATION TO REMOVE A SUIT.

SARASWUTTEEBAEE v. CRUSHNARAO BHAWOO AND OTHERS.

AT the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for an order restraining the defendants from proceeding with a suit filed by them against the plaintiff in the Court of the second class subordinate judge of Tanna, and for an order removing the suit from that Court to the High Court at Bombay. The learned counsel stated that the husband of Saraswutteebaee, Wussontrao Bhawoo, died possessed of ancestral property and also self-acquired property situated at Funnuswady in Bombay and in Chimboor. At the time of his death he was separated from his brother and his father. The brother has now filed a suit in the Tanna Court for the recovery of the self-acquired property at Chimboor on the ground that it was undivided ancestral property. The plaintiff believed, as stated in an affidavit made by her, that directly the Tanna suit was over, the defendant would file a suit here to recover the property in Bombay. She, therefore, prayed for relief in respect of the suit at Tanna, and that all proceedings in the Tanna Court be removed to this Court. The Court had power, under clause 13 of the Letters Patent, to remove the suit from the District Court. Sir Joseph Arnould removed to this Court a suit from Tanna, Mr. Justice Green removed a suit from the Small Causes Court at Bombay, and his Lordship had likewise removed a suit from Ahmedabad. The clause does not restrict the High Court in cases in regard to land, and a short time hence the Canara Land Settlement case would be heard before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Melvill, who had ordered it to be removed to this Court from Canara. It was for the purposes of justice that the present suit should be removed. The plaintiff would abide by any order his Lorship might make as to the costs. The learned counsel said he merely asked for a rule *nisi,* against which the defendants would have an opportunity to show cause.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* against the defendants as applied for in the plaint.

Mr. Farran said the case in the Tanna Court was to be heard on Friday next and asked for an interim injunction to restrain the defendants from proceeding with it.

His Lordship said interim injunctions were frequently misused, and therefore directed that a copy of the sealed order should be transmitted forthwith by the Prothonotary to Rao Saheb Mungeshrao Bulwuntrao, second class subordinate judge at Tanna.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 21st Feb. 1874, compared with the statement issued on 14th February 1874:—

LIABILITIES.	14st Feb. Rs.	21st Feb. Rs.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ....Rs. 50,00,000; Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ...... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	86,54,837	1,21,48,584
Do. do. do. at Branches.	25,13,295	20,70,773
Other Deposits	1,18,14,357	1,06,88,792
Post Bills	25,177	23,444
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,26,566	4,46,283
Rs.	3,07,34,232	3,26,77,876
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	22,83,867	22,84,076
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise	17,12,276	17,25,481
Loans, on Security of do do.	28,04,624	30,05,224
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,030	6,770
Bills Discounted	1,24,03,946	1,21,53,623
Stamps	5,276	5,291
Dead Stock ......Rs. 5,01,855; Amount applied in reduction „ 95,0?0	4,06,655	4,06,655
Bullion	1,30,273	88,201
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,62,095	3,13,527
Cash and Currency Notes	1,67,22,191	126,89,028
Rs.	3,07,34,232	3,26,77,876

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion, vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mill Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills Bruges, Belgium.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s.s. WEST STANLEY, 992 tons, Captain W. J. Wynes, sailed yesterday in ballast for Bassein.

THE s.s. STEPHENSONS, 865 tons, Captain W. E. Foster, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Canal with a cargo of 4,105 bales cotton, 256 bales wool, 343 cwts. linseed, 200 cwts. coir yarn, 1,550 cwts. galls, 696 cwts. hemp, and sundries.

THE s.s. NEBRA 1397 tons, Captain C. Coburn, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Jeddah (February 10th) brought a general cargo and seven hundred and fifty-three pilgrims. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs. Philips, Colonel Fife, R. E., Mr. Heenan, Mr. Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. Abdool Azeez and two children, and seventy-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 tons, Captain F. Cotton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (January 29th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. G. McIver, Mr. F Marsden, Rev. E. R. Dickinson, Lieut. Cullen, Surg.-Major Murray, thirty European soldiers, and one hundred and eighteen deck passengers.

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER MEINAM from Calcutta arrived in Madras Roads on Friday evening and left the next day with the following passengers:—For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot, 2 children, and servant; Messrs. Frangiadi and Jonides; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Roberts. For Suez—Messrs. Syrioti and Christophoridi, Mrs. and Miss Harvey. For Galle—Dr. Pitchall and servant, and 1 native.

THE P. AND O. S.S. MONGOLIA, from Suez, arrived in Madras Roads on Saturday with the following passengers:—For Madras—Messrs. G. Stokes, G. Williams, Wilson, and Campbell. For Calcutta—Capt. H. V. Jacob; Mr. and Mrs. Halford; Miss A Clarke; Mrs. Sterndale, infant, child and ayah; Capt. and Mrs. Cumming; Capt. R. T. Hore; Misses Hector and Hynde; Messrs. B. Egan, D. Gilchrist, J. Duncan, J. Dickson, T. H. Henetington, W. Hay, S. Powell and J. Simeon; Mrs. Reid, 2 infants and European female servant; Capt. and Mrs. Ramsay; Mr. and Mrs. Halsey; Messrs. Jeffries, Pye and O. Gutschon.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. ZAMBESI, 1,552 tons, Captain G. Cates, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from London (January 21st), calling at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, via the Canal. She left the Victoria Dock at 3 P.M. on the 21st January, detained 36 hours in the river by fogs, passed the Isle of Wight at 10 P.M. on the 23rd January, had strong head winds down the Channel, and strong eastern gale down the coast of Portugal and until passing Gibraltar. She arrived at Malta on the 1st at 7 P.M., and left there on the 2nd February at 7 P.M. Between Malta and Port Said had heavy gale from north and north-west with very high sea. On the morning of the 5th shipped a heavy sea, which flooded the stoke-hole and put out four of the fires. She arrived at 9 P. M. on the 5th, and entered Canal at 8 A.M. on the 6th February. Detained in the Canal 21 hours by a steamer ashore lying across the Canal, and 19 hours by a gale wind, which stopped all traffic. Arrived in Suez at 8 A. M. on the 6th, and left at 11-30 A.M. on the 10th February. Arrived in Aden 5-20 P. M. on the 15th February, and left at 10 P.M. same day. Fine weather from Suez. On the 16th instant in Lat. 13-15 N., and Long. 48-15 E., passed the British s.s Genedos, wishing to be reported, apparently bound to Bombay. On the 20th, Lat 17-00 N., Long 64-10 E. passed one of H. M. S. Indian transports, bound west, all well. She brought a general cargo for Bombay and China, &c.

HIGH COURT.—24TH FEBRUARY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.]

LONG CAUSES.

656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Ld. v The Colaba Press Company—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
752-72—Hope—Sewbux Dhunsoochdas v Ruttonchund Oomedmull—Khunderao.
1081-67—Khunderao—Ramchund Wassodeo v Muthoora, wife of Bhagoo Gowroo—Tyabjee and Sayani.
744-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Purshotum Vullubdas v The East India Bank and others—Manisty and Fletcher.
740-72—Shapoorjee and Thaburdas—Oojun Jugjivun v Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
1142-68—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kirkare Eklik Iskinderam and others v The Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India—Mr. Hearn.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

803-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Macanjee Mansing v Hajee Vydina Hajee Ebrahim—Dallas and Lynch and M B Barbhaya.—Part heard.
406-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia v Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co.—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

SHORT CAUSES.

778-73—M M Munshi—Ebjee Visram v Ruttonvahoo and others—Jefferson and Payne.
31-74—Jefferson and Payne—Khooba Dheera and another v Parwutteebai, widow, and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

LONG CAUSES.

107-73—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee P. Baxter v Pallonjee Pestonjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
340-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Ardasir Dhunjeebhoy Wadia and another v Cursetjee Nusserwanjee C.
382-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Trimbuc Ramchunder v Ujramul Jaichund and another.
174-72—Shapoorjee and Thahurdas—Vullubdas Hurjeevundas and another v Rustomjee Hormusjee—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
113-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Haji Aboo Taleb Babani v Bellakidas Khemchund.
114-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb Babani v Achrutlal Mohunchund.
115-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb Babani v Jaithabhoy Luckmidas—Macfarlane and Sipsey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

391-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kessowjee Naik v Alfred Preston.
563-73—A Framjee—Abdool Rahimon Hafez &c. and another v Hajee Cassum Mahomed and others—Jefferson and Payne, and Dallas and Lynch.
772-73—Dallas and Lynch—Michael de Lima v Anne Pennell—No appearance.
791-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Serpal Kutchra v Zeena Jootha and another.—No appearance.
809-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Guneshamdas Jaigopaldas v Gungadhur Joravurmull—No appearance.
834-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation, &c. v Rowjee Mathooradas.
836-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation, &c. v Rugnathjee Nuthoo.
837-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation, &c, v Khooshall Jaitha.
851-73—Jefferson and Payne—Jethabai Harribhoy and others v Vundravundas Chugunbhoy—Shapoorjee and Thahurdas.
16-74—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—The Agra Bank, Ld, v Pairaj Champsey and another.
32-74—In person—Bassajee Soogaree v Ramjee Asur and another.
36-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Begum Fatima Sooltan v Nanabhoy Bomanjee.
37-74—Pestonjee C.—Meetheebai, widow v Parwutteebai, widow, and others.
39-74—Jefferson and Payne—Wallace & Co. v Fazalbhoy Cassumbhoy G.
40-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Byramjee Jeejeebhoy v Purmanundas Jewundas.
59-74—Dallas and Lynch—Heerachund Cupoorchund v Dewsey Raghow and others.

LONG CAUSES.

215-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Thariabhoy Topun v Jaisiram Kessowram—Shapoorjee and Thahurdas.
369-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v Hassonbhoy Thavur—Jefferson & Payne.
589-71—Shapoorjee and Thahurdas—Hurgopall Premsookdas v Sittaram Radhakiesson—Tyabjee and Sayani.
522-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Lalljee Jairam v. Hajee Sooliman Hajee &c.—Tyabjee and Sayani.
13-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Madowram Dhirajram v Ramdas Purshotum and another—Manisty and Fletcher.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12-3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

February 1874.	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movements in 24 hours.
	In.	°	°	°			°	°		Mls.
16	29·983	78·2	65·7	58·6	·525	0·0	87·6	69·8	NE, WNW, NNW, NNE.	261
17	·996	76·7	64·8	57·8	·524	0·0	83·6	66·2	E, N, NE, N, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.	269
18	·935	76·1	68·0	64·0	·665	0·0	82·0	64·7	NNE, NW, NNW, NNE, NE, NW, NNW N.	259
19	·907	75·8	63·3	64·6	·689	2·2	80·7	69·0	NW, N, NNW, NW, NNW, WNW, NW.	282
20	·897	75·8	68·8	65·6	·715	1·8	80·	68·2	NNW, N, NNE, NW, NNW, NW, NNW.	320
21	·882	75·7	67·1	[illegible]	·651	4·8	80·6	68·7	NNW, N, NW, NNW, NW.	359
22	·902	74·6	68·8	66·1	·753	7·0	78·5	69·1	NW, NNW, N, NE, ENE, E, WNW, NW, SW, SE.	219

INDIAN ITEMS.

MADAME GODDARD, to whom lovers of music in Calcutta are indebted for so many pleasant hours, was a passenger by the China steamer which left yesterday morning. Madame Goddard goes to Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, and will then probably proceed via Singapore and Batavia, to Sydney. We wish the fair pianiste God-speed.—*Englishman,* Feb. 20.

THE MADRAS AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SHOW.—The annual Agri-Horticultural Show opened, for private view, at 6 A.M. on Thursday and presented one of the greatest successes which the society has ever achieved. All who have had to do with the arrangements, from Colonel Benson down, deserve the highest credit for providing the inhabitants of Madras with one of the pleasantest treats which it has been their pleasure to enjoy for many a long day. But we cannot call to our recollection a single show in India where the class of exhibits equalled those shown yesterday. The show of poultry was limited, but this can scarcely be considered an objection, when it is remembered that the society is one designed chiefly for the encouragement of horticulture.—*Madras Athenæum.*

CALCUTTA—THEATRE ROYAL.—On Tuesday evening *The Happy Land* and *Pygmalion and Galatea* were given on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. Taylor. H. E. the Viceroy was present for a few moments,—a fact very much to be deplored by those interested in the prosperity of the drama here, for a shockingly coarse and clumsy personality speedily drove His Excellency from the theatre. It is amazing, that in the rebearsal of the piece, the passage alluded to should not have been struck out, for surely, a child would have foretold its inevitable effect, and must at least have perceived the impropriety of offending the patron of the entertainment. For the idiot who put such garbage into the mouths of the players we have nothing but contempt. Let this wretched *fiasco* serve as a warning to future managers against the introduction of local allusions which in a community so small as this are apt to be regarded as mere forms of impertinence.—*Englishman.*

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND THE RIOTS.

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE has felt it incumbent after several days of confusion in Bombay to assure the public of that which he ought never to have given any cause for doubting, viz., the interest taken by his Government in the welfare of the inhabitants of that city. He took the opportunity of being on his legs at the Convocation of the University on Tuesday last, to state that he was "anxious it should be known that the Government is in no way indifferent to the character of the city, and is in no way indifferent to the sufferings and losses of life and property which some of the community have sustained." His Excellency was apparently conscious that facts were against him. The case was precisely one to which the old maxim applies, he who excuses himself accuses himself. There had been inertness and apparent apathy on the part of the local Government, but nevertheless Sir Philip says *he was not indifferent.* He tries to make good that position by the assertion "I confess that I needed some experience of the actual course of these events in order to arrive at a clear understanding as to the position of Government, and as to what were the powers immediately within its reach in dealing with these disturbances." We think that this utterance contains the gravest condemnation of Sir Philip. It was necessary for Bombay to be disturbed for days, lives to be sacrificed, and property to be plundered, in order to clarify his understanding. A man in such a mental condition as that cannot do otherwise than fail. What were the powers of Government? A child could almost have answered such a question! That Government possess great powers in such cases has been shown over and over again in every part of India. The peace was being violated, and it was the duty of the police, supplemented if necessary by the military, to maintain it. Prevention was the one thing needful, and how could there be such without a display of force? In the presence of force, the rioters would have been awed. But Sir Philip Wodehouse could think of no other course than to allow offences to occur, and then to punish the offenders. He says—"I believe prompt punishments to be the essence of dealing with disturbances of this nature, but yet the means of bringing them about here is not in existence." With no other idea of his duties than implied in these words, the Governor of Bombay naturally felt himself paralysed by the course of events. It was strange that he should have been making these confessions at the very time that he had at length got upon the right track. Bodies of troops were encamped on the esplanade, while pickets were placed in important positions, and in their presence the bad characters of Bombay felt themselves intimidated, and in no humour to continue their riotous behaviour. But what was there to hinder His Excellency from calling the same salutary state of things into existence on Friday? The measure necessary was not so much one of punishment, as of prevention, though with a mind running upon the crotchet that punishment is the essence of dealing with disturbances, it never occurred to the Governor to take time by the forelock. The Commissioner of Mysore has shown himself a man of different metal from Sir Philip. We are glad to learn that some days ago, all the known bad characters of Bangalore, Hindoos and Mahomedans, were taken before the Cantonment Magistrate, and bound over to keep the peace during the Mohurrum, so that there is litte probability of any disturbance taking place there during the festival, and we may be sure that should the least commotion occur, it will be immediately crushed. Sir Philip Wodehouse admits that he was sadly deficient in experience, and the inference is that in order that he might obtain the benefit of experience, the troubles at Bombay were allowed to assume proportions calculated to disturb the peace of the whole of India. It would not be surprising if one of the first proceedings of the new Secretary of State for India should prove to be the recall of a Governor, who, however well he may be fitted for certain spheres, is clearly the wrong man in the position of an Indian Governor. Had a man of long Indian experience, one well acquainted with the people of the country, a resident of India during the Mutiny, been Governor of Bombay last week, it is certain that things would have taken a different course. But blunders like that which has just taken place, or like those of which the inhabitants of Madras are more immediately cognizant, are to be expected when good intentions, a cultivated intellect, political sympathies, family ties, and all the other qualifications for office which prove such delusions and snares, are regarded as furnishing superior claims for office to long and valuable experience and well-tried capacity in the actual conduct of affairs.

It is natural in connection with recent events at Bombay to advert to the action of the Madras Government during the grain riots of September 1866. Though several bazaars were looted, and though Triplicane and adjoining suburbs were rendered nearly impassable owing to dense crowds of famishing and excited Mahomedans and Hindoos, no serious injury occurred to any one, a circumstance which was solely due to the promptitude with which Government called out the 60th Rifles which were then in garrison. These troops, as also the native corps then in Madras, marched morning and evening though the principal thoroughfares in close column with bayonets fixed. There was no putting Madras under martial law, simply because the timely action of Government produced such an effect on the minds of the people that serious riots were averted, though residents in this city at that time are well aware that the aspect of affairs was very threatening for several days. The action of the authorities was most merciful, though apparently stern, and the well conducted of all classes felt grateful for the assurance which was given them by the presence of troops, that life and property were under the protection of those who would, if occasion required, act with all necessary vigour.—*Madras Mail.*

CABUL.

1st February.—The following news is given by an arrival from Bokhara. The Russian Sipah Salar learning that about three hundred thousand men and women had assembled at Mour (Merv) and were causing disturbances, sent a message to their chiefs to the effect that as the time within which they promised to come to terms had elapsed, they were now to surrender at once, otherwise they would be put to the sword. The Merv people sent the following reply to the Russian Commander-in Chief:—"As long as we have lives we will never obey the Russians, we will fight to our last and die as martyrs."

Since there were not troops enough at Tukka and Yamood, the Russian Commander-in-Chief wrote to Tajkund to send troops without any delay. As soon as the Tajkund force arrives, the Russians will march from Tukka against Merv.

2nd.—A merchant just arrived from Kokan gives the following account:—

"On my arrival at Charjoee I learnt that supplies were collected there for the Russian troops expected from Tajkund on their way to Merv, and that the men of the abovenamed place had resolved to fight till death. The Merv men have sent their families to distant places and are making warlike preparations."

5th.—There was a private council to day, Syud Noor Mahomed Shah, the Moostoufee, Moonshee Mohamed Hussan and the British representative were present, and some important point was discussed. The Paishkhidmut of the Amir sahib says that the chief subject of the *khilwut* was General Pollock sahib and the arrangement about the Khyber Pass.

7th.—A rumour is prevailing here to-day that the Russians have taken Mamana. If true I will send you the particulars.—*Delhi Gazette.*

STATE OF THE CROPS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Bustee, 16th and 19th February.—Prices stationary. Crops doing well. Relief works less crowded and labourers leaving for agricultural work.

Goruckpore, 15th February.—Same good report as above. Crops greatly benefited by rain. Weather most propitious. A ten or even twelveanna crop expected, but on smaller area than usual. Ploughing and cane sowing in progress. Relief works less crowded.

Ghazeepore, 17th February.—Prices slightly higher, excepting peas, which are being harvested and coming to market. Nineteen relief works, of which eleven will be shortly closed. Crops healthy: prospects decidedly improving.

Mirzapore, 18th February.—Prices slightly higher, but prospects greatly improved by late rain. Collector, after visiting South Mirzapore, anticipates but little distress. Weather most favourable and crops doing well. Agricultural operations in progress; number of relief works not increasing.

Benares.—Applicants for work very few. Crops average.

Azimgurh, 15th February.—Prices slightly lower. Crops promise well. Some relief works begun in south of district, but not expected that much will be required. Weather good.

Jounpore, 16th February.—General fall in prices owing to late rain. Pea harvest begun, and general rubbee harvest expected early in March. Signs of distress not increasing.

Banda, 17th February.—Prices unaltered. Crops looking well. Masoor and grain being harvested. Poor suffering from high prices. About 900 employed on relief works.

Humeerpore, 17th February.—Same as Banda. Slight rain fall on the 5th. Rubbee promises well.

Jaloun, 17th February.—General slight rain-fall on 4th and 5th. Crops doing well, and promise average crop.

Jhansie, 19th February.—Prices slightly fallen. Prospects continue fair.

Cawnpore, 18th February.—Prices stationary. Rubbee ripening. Export eastward continues.

Futtehgurh, 18th February.—Prospects continue good.

Agra, 18th February.—Prices higher from check in importation. Some blight from cloudy weather, but prospects on the whole good.

Allygurh, 17th and 18th February.—Slight rain-fall in one tuhseel—did good. Rubbee promises well. Prices easy.

Seharunpore, 18th February.—General rain-fall of 5-10ths on 10th. Some blight; but rubbee on the whole good.

Bijnour, 14th February.—Prices somewhat lower. Rain-fall of 2-10ths, doing much good. Rubbee promises well.

Moradabad, 18th February.—General rain-fall from 7-10ths to 1-10th on 11th. Prospects good.

Bareilly, 18th February.—Prices slightly falling. Much good done by late rains. Indian corn exporting to Cawnpore.

General Remarks.—Prospects everywhere improved, and out-look brighter in eastern districts. Rain most beneficial.

THE SUPPLY OF HORSES IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that, by a recent Order, permission has been granted to officers proceeding to India on board her Majesty's troopships to bring their horses with them, provided that there are vacant boxes for them. No one, I think, can deny that it is most advisable to give such permission, and I am surprised that it was not allowed from the first. I think however, that some restrictions should be made regarding the horses thus exported, the general principle of which being, that no horse should be allowed passage that could not eventually be of use in the stud in India. The Government of India appear to be willing at all times to buy "suitable" stallions and mares from officers and private individuals, for the stud, and I have known them give long figures for horses they considered "likely to improve the breed," as in the cases of Nonpareil and Grey Warrior, two famous Arab racehorses. A man may have a very valuable Arab or other stallion, which, through some accident, has become useless for work. The first place he looks to for a market is the stud, and, failing that, the chances are he gets a very fair price for the animal from some native prince, many of which class have extensive private studs of their own—for example, the Nawab of Bawulpore, who gives annually a very handsome cup to be run for, by horses bred in the Punjab. Some people however, may say, "What use are stallions as chargers?" The simple answer is this—the vast majority of officers ride stallions on parade in India. I do not think I am far wrong when I say that, supposing there are twenty horses brought to India this year, at least one or two, perhaps three, will find their way into "some" stud before twelve months will have elapsed from the date of landing in that country. Every horse the Government of India obtain in this way, will no doubt be at a much cheaper rate than if they had imported it themselves, in any case, they would not have had to run the risk of the sea voyage. For the above reasons I think, that no geldings should allowed passage, and further, that a certificate of soundness should be lodged with the authorities when application is made by any officer for a passage for a horse.—I am, &c., BEST POLICY.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(*Times,* Jan. 30.)

THERE has seldom been a General Election at which so large a proportion of the Candidates have been hopeful of success as on the present occasion. No doubt there are always plenty of aspirants to the honour of a seat in Parliament. But as a rule, the fate of a great part of them is not only foreordained, but foreknown. They are nowhere; they have not the ghost of a chance. Some have come forward because even to contest a seat confers a certain measure of social distinction; some expect to establish a claim on their Party; some fancy that commercial or financial advantages may follow on the reputation of being a public man, even for a few noisy days and in an obscure country town. A large portion are buoyed up by the expectation of coming in next time, since it is well known that a constituency likes a man who sticks to it, behaves handsomely on the most important point, and yet takes his beating with good-humour. Such an one may indulge a reasonable hope of being accepted when a vacancy occurs, and dealt with leniently even by his present opponents. At the last General Election, for instance, the Conservative Candidates in a multitude of boroughs went through the ordeal of the canvass and the hustings hopeless of victory, for the Irish Church was doomed, and they had identified themselves with it. But on the present occasion it is admitted that no one knows how the elections will go. The most experienced approach the oracle with doubt and trembling. The electioneering agents do not know the constituencies; the constituencies do not know themselves. Boroughs in which for a generation past public opinion could be analyzed and its various elements determined with the accuracy of a physical experiment are now confessedly insoluble. No one can tell with certainty what forces will be the most powerful, and the Election may be expected to reveal the strangest tendencies. In a large number of the constituencies both sides sincerely believe in their coming success—a phenomenon seldom witnessed at the election of former Parliaments. Various causes combine to produce this state of things. In the first place, the character of our electoral system, and perhaps the very nature of the constituencies, has been affected by the introduction of the Ballot. We are almost wholly in the dark as to its moral influences and its political effects. In time to come it may possibly be a mere convenient machinery for taking votes, as in America and Australia; but we can hardly expect that, applied suddenly, and generally, and with rigid strictness among a people accustomed all their lives to open voting, it should be without some strange influences on the minds of the electors. The very fact that a man who, on every former occasion, has been watched, and guarded, and ticketed, and entered on half-a-dozen books, and duly taken to the poll now finds himself covered with an impenetrable veil of secrecy is itself suggestive of caprice. Many a man may have an instinctive desire to vote against those who tell him they have a right to his vote and who do not sufficiently recognize his newly-acquired liberty. Employers may make too sure of the poor man's vote; while, on the other side the tyranny of companions may often provoke resistance which can be at once effectual and safe. Putting aside, party interests, the effects of the Ballot at the coming Elections would be an interesting study for the political philosopher and the moralist. Unhappily, we can only know these effects in the vaguest outline. A hundred little currents of sentiment or prejudice, of liking or animosity, of jealousy, of mere perversity and spleen, will be hidden in the darkness which gave them birth. One thing, however, we may assume, not only as antecedently probable, but as shown by the Elections which have already been held under the Ballot—that the hard and fast lines of political Party will be often broken through in favour of the personal merits, real or supposed, of the Candidate. Let all Candidates

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

strive to make themselves popular, for popularity will now pay better than ever.

Another cause which makes the issue of the present Elections more uncertain than usual, is the absence of any broad issue which can be placed before the constituencies. On the last occasion the watchword was Gladstone and the disestablishment of the Irish church; now it is Gladstone alone. We say this because it cannot be seriously pretended that the nation is summoned to declare whether it will have its Incom Tax taken off, its Rates lowered, and its Tea and Sugar cheapened. The very fact that the Conservatives jump at the Budget which Mr. Gladstone so seductively displays, and that they are ready to pledge themselves to it and a good deal more, shows that finance does not present a clear dividing line between Parties. The Education question is rather a dispute within the Liberal pale than a Party question. Even as regards Foreign Policy the Conservatives can hardly touch upon anything without a fear that the responsibility will be brought home equally to them. Consequently, the present Elections will be to a great extent determined rather by political sentiment than by political conviction. The constituencies will decide mainly according to the impression they have received of Mr. Gladstone Administration. The question which the Prime Minister really puts to the constituencies is, whether they are satisfied with the Government of the last five years and will continue to trust it. Mr. Disrali, of course, bids them look to the Opposition during the same period for an example of wisdom and patriotism, but the country is certain to persist in regarding Opposition as a mere negation. What the Ministers have said and done is fixed in the public mind; the criticisms and declamations of their opponents are a blank. This, though in some respects an advantage, is in others a misfortune to a Government. Ministers are compared, not with the body of men who are assailing them with the intention of taking their place, but with some ideal standard of faultless statesmanship. The fierce light which beats upon the Treasury Bench reveals a number of defects which the Opposition, protected by the sombre shade that surrounds them, can criticize with impunity. As long as a Government is in power, all its sins great and small, are reckoned up against it, and a certain mist of unpopularity tends to gather round it, which is with difficulty dispelled by the most shining merits. Great legislative achievements, and an economy which permits some of the heaviest burdens of the people to be removed, are taken as if they were every-day matters to be expected of every Government; and the minds of a large class of Electors fix themselves on this irregularity or that blunder, or give a ready welcome to the malignant gossip which comes to them from their political head-quaters. When there is no commanding political issue before the country these considerations exercise a disproportionate influence, and it is the misfortune of Mr. Gladstone's Government that the progamme of 1868 has been too completely achieved to allow of any stirring appeal. As though these difficulties were not enough, another distracting influence is the power, the zeal, and the perversity of the various sub-parties, which the world calls crotchetmongers, which Candidates hate with a cordial hatred, but which were never more powerful than now, and must be conciliated. As a specimen of these we may notice the "National Society for "Women's Suffrage," which seeks to strike terror into the hearts of all opponents by publishing a list of Candidates who have voted for Mr. Jacob Bright's Bill, and who now seek re-election; together with a list of the Candidates who, as the Committee understand, are prepared to support that measure. Candidates not named in the list, who propose to follow the same course are requested to communicate their names. In the list, the Candidates are distinguished as Conservative and Liberal, by which is indicated that it is a matter of minor importance to which side the Candidate belongs, so that he votes right on the great and absorbing question of Women's Suffrage. Thus "Slade, Sir A. (C.)," is the Candidate of the Society at Taunton, in preference to Her Majesty's Attorney-General, who has probably not won the hearts of this section by his comments on the fair canvassers who opposed him a few weeks since. Yet, with all these drawbacks, there are good chances for a Government which has given proofs of enery and capacity, and has a magnificent programme ready for the Session. After all, no one can do Mr. Gladstone's work as well as Mr. Gladstone, and it is Mr. Gladstone's work which the Conservative Party has now proffered itself to do. We are a practical people, and though some of us may think there is no great difference between the two Parties, and that as a general principle a change of Government, after a certain period, is to be desired, yet the substantial advantages of keeping the old hands in their places for the present are likely to weigh with the majority of the constituencies. It is also a powerful motive for supporting the present Government that their opponents, by their own admission, are not likely, under any circumstances, to have a working majority. This was conceded by their vigorous advocate in the *Quarterly Review*, who was obliged to content himself with anticipating such a minority as should keep the Radical Government in check. A sober-minded Elector may prefer to maintain an effective Government in office, even though it has made its blunders, rather than to bring about a period of anarchy, to be followed speedily by another Dissolution.

THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE OF THE FUTURE.

M. NISARD, if fate has made him in some respects rather too much of a literary partisan to occupy a secure position among the recognized Immortals of France, enjoys nevertheless, in his line, a substantial reputation. The greater the pity, if the words attributed to him in a recent Reuter's telegram are correctly reported. The occasion was the reception of M. Saint René Taillandier as a member of the Academy. Speaking of German studies, M. Nisard "admitted that it was necessary to study foreign nations in order to become better acquainted with one's own." He added, "Let us learn German, chiefly in order that we may the better know French, and that we may learn on scientific grounds the invincible reasons why German will never be a universal language." The platitude that foreign nations should be studied "in order to become better acquainted with one's own" may be passed by as a harmless piece of chauvinism. He who does not seek knowledge, whether of foreign nations or of anything else, for its own sake, will never from his heart seek it at all. But the remainder of the epigram is only too provokingly expressive of that tone of undignified spite which a great and valiant people, against whom the fortune of war has gone with no loss of honour, still seems to regard as becoming their condition. Frenchmen seem to admire, and toomany of them to imitate, the attitude of the small boy, who turns round at a distance and makes a contemptuous face at some one who has mastered him. It is of no use complaining of it. The heartiest lover of France and her ways must be aware how deeply this puerile defect inheres in her otherwise vigorous mental constitution. Her champions can endure the deep and inevitable humiliation of her fall, better than any trifling circumstance which externally reminds them of it. Any admission of German success, in art, or philosophy, or literature would, just at this moment, be regarded as an antinational sentiment: with about as much reason as those worthy Irish exhibited—sons of a race in many respects besides bravery, resembling the Gallic—who burned the bank-notes of an English firm by way of testifying to the purity of their Hibernian principles. Several years ago, when France and Great Britain had nearly been brought into collision by reason of proceedings attributed to the missionary Prichard—a matter in which there was a strong opinion in France that her Government had not behaved with sufficient spirit—an Englishman happened to attend a railway meeting of the Great Northern, in France, at which several representatives of both nations were present. A gentleman from across the Channel addressed the company in a speech of much good sense, and very fair French. But he had been announced as "Mr. Pritchard." He was received on all sides with muttered growls and expressions of discontent. Our friend—who happened to be more versed in railway than in other politics—asked his neighbours why such a reception was given to a speaker who seemed to talk reasonably and to affront nobody. "Mais que voulez-vous?" was the reply. "C'est un Prichard." To M. Nisard every German, however peaceful his fame and profession, is "un Prichard."

We ought therefore, as Frenchmen, to study German, in order to support our preconceived conclusion, that German can never be a "universal" language. Be it so. While Germans are more and more conducting the operations of international commerce over both the hemispheres, it is pretty clear, that all the [illegible] at Paris can do, will not prevent the [illegible] general language. But that is no [illegible] ent thing from a "universal" lang[illegible] valence of a "universal" languag[illegible] calculated on?

Our inclination is to the affir[illegible] General Grant, some time ago, was pleased to [illegible] with presidential positiveness, as a certain [illegible] Yankee prophecies have, somehow or other, a trick of making themselves fulfilled. As the world now goes on, it is certainly conceivable that the extreme convenience of the change will one day produce—whether preceded by wars and conquests, or merely the result of arrangement—an "international language convention" between the leading civilized nations, under which some one language shall be received everywhere as legal currency for common purposes, the others surviving only in the precarious condition of dialects. The subjugation of the barbarians outside the line of civilization, with their myriad tongues, must be the work of another and far-distant age. Supposing that there were any reality in these conjectures, which existing language would appear (to judges not biassed by recollections of the campaign of 1870) the most qualified for the enjoyment of this crowning prerogative of universality? If we made the choice a mere matter of numerical calculation, English would no doubt stand first in the running; next, we suppose, Russian, German, Spanish, French, in this or nearly this order. But the subject would not be worthily treated as a mere chapter of statistics. It involves the higher question, which deserves the prize? which is the fittest, in respect of richness, clearness, accuracy, adaptability to all the ever-growing wants of society, to survive if a contrary operation to that which took place at Babel were to ensue, and all the children of men were to be reduced by overmastering interposition to one tongue? According to a rough rule of calculation, which is very available in practice, the person whom every applicant for a situation pronounces the second best candidate is usually the best of all. So it might probably be, were the universal language to be selected by universal suffrage. That which every one named as best after his own, ought to obtain the choice. Nevertheless, let us estimate as fairly as we can, respective merits, beginning at home.

English is a marvellous tongue for copiousness, for its adaptability (acquired through a long course of training) to all the usages of business and of political life; for that peculiar flexibility which results from its very "bonelessness," its freedom from grammatical construction, and (we need hardly add, writing for Englishmen) in an æsthetic sense, for its unsurpassed power of expressing with concentrated brevity, both the higher and tenderer emotions. Speaking of language as applicable to what are commonly esteemed its highest uses—literary and scientific—we may, perhaps boldly conjecture that none bids higher for supremacy than English, such as English was just a century ago; the English of the day of Chatham, Hume, Swift, Fielding; the manliest of tongues. Since that time, it has of course gained in the power of expressing many ideas and modifications of knowledge which were then strange; but it has lost, to our thinking, in all points besides. It has been adulterated with the taste for antithesis by Junius, and to a certain extent by Burke: rendered ponderous by Johnson and Gibbon; smart by Macaulay; prolix and tedious by popular writers more than we can stop to name; Hibernicized, Americianzed, Dickensized; spun into interminable wire by writers for the press. We cannot, in common honesty, recommend to the future world for universal use our native tongue, such as we have now made it. A speciality which militates further against the use of English for those purposes, is the circumstance that the written language differs so widely from the spoken. We do not refer to mere slang, as it is commonly termed, but to the dialect ordinarily spoken at home and out of doors by cultivated people in every-day conversation. It is, to speak quite plainly, absolutely unlike that of books. From morning till evening, in addressing his wife, his children, his servants, his associates in business or pleasure, an Englishman hardly ever utters—or at least completes—a single sentence which he would use in giving a lecture or composing a literary paragraph. His spoken tongue is a shorthand. To take one instance only: our language boasts of, we do not remember how many hundred (or thousand) verbs; we might carry on all the common daily business of life with a dozen or two. "Take," "put," "go," "get," and a very few more, running their changes on our not very numerous list of prepositions, will serve—do serve—to convey all the meaning of a man's daily life. People write "deceive" we say "take in;" we write "arise," we say "get up." Now which English is the conquered world to choose—Dictionary English or Pigeon English? The selection would have to be made.

This curious distinction between the written and spoken languages, the solemn and the familiar, holds good, no doubt, more or less in all civilized languages, but more, we suspect, in our own than in others, certainly more than in French, with which we most commonly compare it as to merits and defects. Of course French has its "argot" as English has its "slang," and a Briton, though well versed in French in a common way, may listen even to a Parisian for a long time without the slightest advantage, if this street dialect be used. But if a Frenchman, not necessarily of the refined class, does condescend to talk with you his good conversational French, it is surprising how near it will approach to book French. The very cabman on his stand, if you converse with him and take him out of his mere habitual slang, will use expressions and a syntax not so far removed from those of the classical French author whom—it is by no means impossible—he carries in his pocket. This homogeneous character of the written and spoken languages is no doubt in a certain sense a high merit in French, and one of the reasons—we have no space to enumerate many others—why it is probable that impartial suffrage would on the whole raise it to the imaginary pinnacle which we are suggesting. Yet French, with all its lofty qualities, has certain disadvantages which, for popular use, almost counterbalance them. If it is the clearest of idioms, it earns this merit at the cost of being one of the least copious. None of its leading competitors is probably so poor in synonyms, or what is worse, so inadequate for the expression of delicate differences of sense. What can be said of a language, asked some hostile critic from beyond the Rhine or the Channel, in which the same word must be inevitably used to express a man's sentiment for his mistress and his taste for a leg of mutton—"J'aime Julie; J'aime un gigot!"

To dream of admitting German into such a competition, would in former days have been thought preposterous; and although within the last century German has on the whole given wings to the thoughts of the greatest writers and thinkers of Europe, still there is a strong feeling, in which even Germans share, of its practical demerits for literary, and still more for business purposes. It is emphatically clumsy in its movements; the suspension of its sense to the end of the sentences is perplexing and inconvenient; it is helpless, "unbehülflich;" it constantly suggests the idea of having been a written language before it was a spoken one. But against these defects must be set certain very great counterbalancing merits. It has, we imagine, by far the most copious of all civilized vocabularies. And this is mainly owing to an admirable device of construction which no other well-known language, since Greek, has possessed: its power of composition and decomposition; of producing and dissolving compound words. Its phrases admit, as it were, of being taken to pieces and put together again, with a facility of which the employers of stiffer and more "unwedgeable" languages cannot but envy the convenience and recognize the advantages.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

MILITARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are a great Naval Power? Why should we not also become a great Military Power? We have the means in abundance—"the sinews of war," and have only to apply them? The following is an extract of a letter lately received by me, from an officer of high rank and reputation in India. It bears date the 9th ultimo:—"I am much interested in your ideas about putting every school and college in the United Kingdom under military organization, and drilling all lads above the age of ten, and teaching them to shoot well This would do much a few years hence towards rising up above the contemptible position we at present hold as a military power, and at least make us strong for defence, which we certainly are not now. Some of the time at present spent in football, cricket, rowing, and athletic sports, might be devoted to military training and rifle shooting, so the measure need not materially interfere with the lad's studies." To attain the desired object, nothing more would probably be required than simply to extend the Volunteer movement to our schools and colleges; to provide them with an adequate drilling staff, and to add on the part of Government, prizes or distinctions on a liberal scale (but by no means costly) for proficiency in military training generally, and especially for good shooting (and to that end every lad should be sent to the target as soon as he became fit to handle a rifle). Following the practice of most of the Continental Powers, the Czar of Russia has recently issued an Imperial manifesto, "relative to the execution of the laws imposing universal and compulsory military service, and appealing to the patriotism of the nation for carrying out the reform." Again, in "the Dominion" (British North America), every able-bodied man of from twenty to sixty years of age is by law compelled to undergo military training. Now, here in the United Kingdom, we can do very well without either "the universal" or "the compulsory." "The universal" could only be enforced at great expense to the State, were it even practicable otherwise, without disorganising the whole labour system of the country. The poor man's son has to go to work and earn his bread from an early age. If kept at school to be trained as a soldier, he must necessarily be maintained at the public cost, which taxpayers would hardly relish. As for "compulsion," we want it not. Let the Government of the country, with the support of Parliament and of public opinion, adopt some such measure as is here suggested, and we shall be able, at a trifling cost, and in a very few years to number our force of fighting men for the defence of our shores, or even for offence on other shores (not by the paltry 100,000, but by the 1,000 000, as Xerxes did when he invaded Greece, and all chiefly composed of the same class with our present small but admirable force of Volunteers. The details for carrying out the measure here suggested would not be difficult of arrangement.—I am, sir, &c.,

J. D MACPHERSON, Major-General, Indian Army, and late Military Secretary to the Governor of the Punjab.

London, Jan. 16, 1874.

THE "GREAT WORLD" IN FRANCE.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

BACHELOR LIFE.

THOSE who judged Frenchmen by the samples of the race who adorn the Parisian boulevards every afternoon from four to six would take them to be a people fond of refreshments. The serenity with which they drain those long glasses of opal poison called absinthe, their protracted sittings over that mild decoction of gentian-root, salt, and barley which seems to be especially brewed for them under the name of "bock," and their knowing cries for drinks of which the mere names pass wetly over their tongues—"vermouth-grenadine," "mélé-cassis," "grog à l'Americaine," "chartreuse," "bitter-cuirassé,"—all this stamps them in the foreign eye as a thirsty people. But the café is a middle-class and Bohemian institution, frequented mainly by tradespeople, Bourse men, professional subalterns, second-rate artists, and journalists. To a Frenchman who lives above these spheres, who claims in fact to be of the Great World, the café is a place, offering no more attractions than an hotel bar to a decent Englishman. He never visits it, save under compulsion, and he would apply the term *pilier d'estaminet* to those of his society who did. Foreigners, therefore, who, on the strength of their guide-books, may think that they see before them a convivial and egalitarian blending of all classes at those marble tables lining popular highways delude themselves, and they are still more mistaken if they judge any particular café, by its showy outside and well-dressed customers to be an aristocratic house. There is but one aristocratic house of beverage in Paris, and that is Tortoni's; but Tortoni's is a glacier's, not a simple café which makes a difference. A lady can go once in a way to Tortoni's and take an ice, accompanied by two gentlemen (note the *two*, for this is essential); or the Duc de Sangbleu and his friend M. Pistache might stroll in there after the theatre for a cup of chocolate or a glass of orgeat. But if you met either of them alone there at any other hour than breakfast time, it would be that he had an appointment; and in this case he would have ordered a glass of harmless liqueur which would be standing untasted before him when the person he expected came in. This, again, would be essential—firstly, to prove that the Duke or M. Pistache had no taste for the liqueur in question; and secondly, as a polite assurance to the expected comer that he was not behind his time. When Great World Frenchmen lay down social laws they hedge them with a delicate shading of observances the breach of which is winced at like a misspelt participle; and as regards cafés the merits of the case may be summed up in the remark that to be seen refreshing oneself alone there is thoroughly bad form.

The Duc de Sangbleu belongs to one of the four prominent clubs in Paris, and so of course does M. Pistache, who passed in on his friend's shoulders. It is a grandiose place which differs from a London club, in that it occupies a suite of rooms only instead of an entire palace, is more costly to breakfast and dine at than even the Café Anglais, and is given over from 11 P.M. every night until past three in the morning to little games of hazard, at which a man may lose double his year's income without surprising any one, not even the waiters. But this club is not haunted by young men save till four or five in the afternoon; throughout the earlier part of the day it belongs to elderly members of the sort who read the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and talk feelingly about one another's digestions. Neither the Duke nor M. Pistache make of the club their home, nor have their letters addressed there, and M. Pistache does not even dine in the place, for he could scarcely walk into the dining-room without being called upon to join a table where there were three or four men richer than himself, and if he yielded often to this temptation—as he needs must do to be thought a good fellow—his £800 a year would soon grow a trifle small for him. If we want to know how M. Pistache disposes of his bachelor life without falling into money straits, let us call on him some morning when he is leaving his sumptuous rooms towards midday to breakfast at the restaurant to which he subscribes by the year, or to be the guest of the Duc de Sangbleu who has a cook of his own. It was mentioned on a former occasion that M. Pistache's rooms were gorgeous with satin and upholstery, and we have only to add now that they are so because no French bachelor contents himself with a shake-down, or consents to hire furnished lodgings. To leave *en garni* is opprobrium to a man. The reputable bachelor, be his revenue £8,000, £800, or £80, is expected to have chairs, tables, and bed-curtains which are his private property; and such is the coziness to which celibates like M. Pistache attain, that one cannot reasonably wonder at their reluctance to introduce such a disturbing element as a wife into their homes. As to M. Pistache's clothes, he manages them by paying £30 a year to a tailor, who supplies him with a couple of suits a year to keep, and brings him countless other suits which are taken away as soon as M Pistache has worn them half a dozen times. What becomes of these left-off suits is a matter which concerns the tailor, and possibly some of his customers who are not of the Great World; but in return for his £30 M. Pistache is always arrayed as imposingly as M. de Sangbleu, nor does he ever meet on the limbs of a freind addicted, like him, to the £30 system with the cost or pantaloons he discarded the week before. In his hats, scarves, hosiery, and walking-sticks, as also in his pocket-books, watch, and jewellery in general, M. Pistache is English; not that he frowns upon native workmanship, but because *grand-genre* is a species of rubric against which there is no kicking; and *genre* insists that a young Frenchman of status shall be clad as if he haunted Pall-mall. This said, it will please every one to know that for 3,000 francs a year M. Pistache may breakfast and dine every day of the year at one of the renowned restaurants, and be served as if he were a partner of Baron Rothschild's. As he is out of town for three months out of the twelve, and either dines or breakfasts out three or four times a week during the other nine, the restaurateur does not make a bad thing of it; but, then, neither does M. Pistache, who gets educated to all the mysteries of good cookery. Apropos of this savoury subject, it must be recorded that breakfast giving is one of those rages which grind down the Parisian bachelor as implacably as New Year's gifts and Easter eggs. A bachelor is not expected to give dinners to any man; but an acquaintance newly introduced, a friend from the provinces, a lawyer, stockbroker, banker, or any other business person with whom the bachelor has had relations of a not unpleasant nature, counts upon a periodical breakfast, and gets it. If the breakfast be generously ordered, it should last from midday till close upon five, and the guests should feel that they profoundly love one another before they separate.

We are supposing, however, that if M. Pistache has been the guest of the Duc de Sangblue, the breakfast has been unceremonious, for as soon as the coffee and cigars have been enjoyed the friends have to think of the committee of the Society for the Encouragement of Woodcocks, which is to meet at M. de Sangbleu's house at two. The woodcocks, are encouraged by MM. de Sangbleu and Pistache on the same principle as the Bald are cared for by Mdmes. de Rosethe and de Mignonnette, because men of the world must do something good with their time. The Duke is president of the Society, and M. Pistache derives a very pardonable vanity from being one of the committee whose mission it is to distribute woodcocks' eggs impartially throughout the departments which are suffering from a dearth of these valuables. One may estimate the benefits conferred by the ornithophilist association by this fact, that Government has been appealed to—it always is in these cases—to grant a large sum of money for the purchase of woodcocks' eggs, and the only difficulty arises from the doubt as to whether the woodcocks roost under the protection of the Minister of Commerce, his colleague of the Public Works office, or the Board of Fine Arts. A few hundred pages of reports have been printed at the expense of the Society to elucidate this moot-point; and meanwhile M. Pistache has had the honour of accompanying deputations which memorialized three Ministers one after another in behalf of landowning sportsmen (and therefore indirectly on behalf of Conservative principles) who take a natural and anxious interest in the woodcocks. It takes two hours or so to say all that there is new to say about the woodcocks in M. de Sangbleu's study, and M. Pistache having made a speech which is warmly applauded—what French speech is not?—he feels in just the proper temper for his afternoon ride to the Bois from four till dusk. It is a sight in itself to see him curvet and wag his head about gracefully in the Bois, to look for carriages whose occupants he may know; and, whatever his horse may think about it that is a fine movement which consists in making the horse rear on its hind legs in order that M. Pistache may have the opportunity of bowing to ladies with greater ease and grace. Night having come, and M. Pistache having brought back his mount to the livery stable whence he hires it by the month, we may leave him to dress and dine unpeeared at, but hunt him up again towards ten at the green-room of the Salle Ventadour, where the Opera and "Italiens" alternately hold their performances.

Why should M. Pistache go into the green-room instead of listening to his music in the stalls, and why should M. de Sangbleu do the same? That is another of those mysteries which season the lives of the Great World bachelors, for the green-room at the Opera has never—not even when it flourished in the Rue Lepeletier—possessed any of the fascination which belongs to that of the Théatre Français. The great singers are invisible, for they do not expose their precious throats in draughts, and so hurry to their dressing-rooms as soon as they are off the stage; the minor singers are more invisible still, for they desire to seem as anxious about their throats as the greater ones. The only ladies one can perceive are the dancers, cleverly plastered with violet powder; and their conversation, consisting chiefly of leaps into the air, performed for practice's sake, with both hands resting on an iron bar, lacks much of that appositeness which tends to the perpetuation of French wit. Nevertheless, M. Pistache seems to feel the happier for having his coat whitened by passing coryphees, who are whimpering that their satin shoes do not fit them: and the more illustrious young men like M. de Sangbleu, of there may be some two dozen present, do not disdain being chaffed in the sweet banter of Belleville and the Buttes Chaumont. After so well-spent an evening, both the Duke and his friend would do best to go home and sleep; but they have not called at their club that day, and midnight is just the time when a visit to this pleasant place is most desirable. All the fogeys of the Cercle are safely off and slumbering, for the hour of good fun has struck. As M. de Sangbleu and M. Pistache mount the staircase and penatrate into the dazzling room, at the door of which a blue and red footman relieves them of their coats and hats, none but the choicest spirits of the club remain, and these choice spirits are clumped round a set of tables, at which the fast clinking of gold and the ruffling of bank-notes form an enlivening melody. There is nothing much going on at these tables, only ecarte at ten napoleons the point, with a hundred thrown in for the game; and at the bigger table there is a merry spell of baccarat, at which some gentleman of the Bourse has just lost 10,000 f in half an hour. He is wearing his dress-coat inside out, for luck's sake: and another beside him sports a bit of the rope with which come man hanged himself looped round his neck cravat-wise, for this also woos fortune. As fast as a player is cleaned out he turns to the club treasurer and borrow on parole and when the treasurer's box gets empty—which it does somehow as a matter of habit towards 2 A. M.—then pen and ink come into request, and the losers sign notes of hand as briskly as one could wish. Let us do the Faubourg St. Germain the justice to own, that its scions generally leave these amusing pastimes to those among the members who have no great names to keep up, and nobody ever caught M. de Sangbleu flying kites over the club table nor ever will. French gamblesomeness, however is not so dead within him, but that the Duke loves to risk now and then all the pocket-money he has about him, and M. Pistache follows suit intrepidly. On the present night, M. de Sangbleu finds a couple of hundred francs about him, and M. Pistache half that sum, which is enough to give them an hour's cheap excitement, and to inspire them with philosophic musings as they walk homewards in the moonlight. Men are always philosophical when they have lost their pocket-mone

DUKE-MAYORS.

The Act, by which the Duc de Broglie, exchampion of free local government, ex-Liberal, exeverything that was distasteful to the Second Empire, has brought back the communes to the state of subjection devised for their comfort by Napoleon III.—has much affected the position of French country gentlemen. A few have been strengthend by it, the majority weakened and, as a matter of course, the few who have been, strengthened are just the men whom the commonwealth had most interest in keeping weak, whereas the weakened majority are those who, if allowed to grow strong might have formed the back-bone of a vigorous, regenerated State. In other words, all the slippery landowners—enriched Boursecocrats for the most part—who see-saw with every chang of Government, and regard opinions as so much convertible stock, to be exchanged for posts of dignity or emolument all these variable persons may now again become authocrats in their communes by simply koo-tooing to successive Home Ministers; on the other hand, all the independent landowners, whether Republicans or Royalists, will be entirely debarred from exercising any useful influence in municipal work. Frenchmen being short-sighted politicians, however, a great many of those who had most personal—to say nothing of patriotic—interest in seeing the municipalities free have been rejoicing at M. de Broglie's bill, and among these is our acquaintance the Duc de Sangbleu. This truly well-thinking young men had been much humiliated to see a Radical and Voltarian country doctor offer himself for the mayorship, and elected by the commune basking in the very rays of M. de Sangbleu's castle. The Duke had not confessed in public how much this grieved him, but the wound rankled deep in his breast, and with the more bitterness as all his truthful tenants in the commune had denied to a man, that they had ever voted for the doctor. To mark his displeasure at their impiety—not the election of the doctor, of course, but their untruthfulness—the Duke had felt bound to withhold his presence from the commune at New Year's tide; and that is why we have seen him in Paris this year some weeks earlier than might otherwise have been the case. His father had been in the habit of presenting to the villagers at every new year an ox, a tun of wine, and a dower of a thousand francs for some well-conducted girl on the point of marriage. This year there has been no ox, no wine, and no dower; but during the debate on the Mayors' Bill, the Duke's thoughts frequently travelled to his mutinous domain of Tourmoisie, and he read the newspaper reports with a well-pleased, kindling eye. It did not occur to the noble young seigneur that if the communes were left to elect what mayors they pleased, his own turn must come soon or late, seeing that the doctor had only been chosen in a moment of Republican effervescence; and that, when times became more peaceful, property must prevail over the physician as it always does over everybody in the end. It did not strike him, that if the Government took to appointing the mayors he himself could only rule over Tourmoisie on condition of always being the obedient servant of the Home Minister. All he saw, was the immediate advantage of ousting that doctor, and no sooner was the new Act promulgated, than he put on a white cravat, his crosses of St. Sylvester and the Legion, and drove to the Ministry of the Interior, Place Beauvau.

Before starting, he had unsealed a note from Mdlle. de Pesada, who takes a warm interest in his welfare, and who said, "By all means insist upon being appointed mayor of your commune, my dear Duke; it will help you when you stand for the Assembly; but make no concessions!" The "no concessions" means, "Do not commit yourself to any approval of the septennial arrangement about M. de Magenta. Treat it in a tone of polite but from non-recognition." And this is just how M. de Sangbleu means to treat it. He alights at the private door on the left of the courtyard, gives his card to an usher, and is shown to a waiting-room on the first floor which is papered yellow, and ornamented with an oil painting of a fisherman casting an empty net—a not ungraceful allusion, perhaps, to the many who come in that room to solicit lucrative offices and go away empty-handed. As dukes have had no official status in France since 1830, M. de Sangbleu naturally passes into the Ministers room without five minutes' delay, and consequently a few hours ahead of the clump of insignificant prefects and sub-prefects warming their heels at the log fire; nor do these functionaries object, but seem refreshed at having had a duke among them at all, for it must never be forgotten that we are dealing with a land of equality. M. de Sangbleu follows a clerk down a stone passage, and passes through that famous pedal-door contrived by M. de Persigny's orders to facilitate the prompt exit of a Minister in case the house were invaded by revolutionary rabble. Imperial palaces and offices were all replete with these homely precautions, and of the present door it may be said, that it is a triumph in its way; for unless a man knew exactly where to look for the pedal, and how to tread on it five times when found, he might kick in vain, even if he were aware of the door, for on both sides it looks like a marble wall, and it is record that the Communists occupied the Hotel Beauvau two months without suspecting its existence. The Duke and his guide go through it successfully enough, however, thus reaching the room where M. de Broglie sits enthroned at a pearwood table bound with brass; and here, to relieve any painful anxiety, let it be stated that the Minister at once perceives the necessity for M. de Sangbleu's becoming a mayor and anything else he may chose. Only, being a prudent statesman, he would like a few guarantees. Mayors are responsible people and the Marshalate a comforting institution. If the former would all combine in supporting the latter, there would be an end to every trouble. "Your main object should be to revive confidence," he says thoughtfully to M. de Sangbleu. "Confidence in what?" naively responds the Lord of Tourmoise. "Well, in the Marshal." coughs the Minister. "Oh, confidence in a government of seven years;" laughs M. de Sangbleu, with the grand, easy tone of a man whose pet monarchy braved the storms of fourteen centuries: "Why, your Excellency, if our good peasants were to plant vines in honour of M. de MacMahon, the grapes could not go to press till the reign of his successor." The Minister smiles meagrely; but after all it is better to have M. de Sangbleu for a friend than an opponent, so he adds, "Well, I suppose you will be going down to Tourmoisie, so I will telegraph to the perfect, M. Tartine, to make out your appointment. If you call on him you will find him very pleasant:" "He is an old journalist?" "Yes, but reformed; he gave my predecessors some trouble, I believe; but he is a supple and satisfactory now." "Then I will start this, evening. I am anxious to see the last of that pagan doctor who is contaminating my village," and saying this, M. de Sangbleu makes his bow to the Minister, who forthwith marks down the young Duke among the myriad or so of right-minded mayors who are to supersede those sorry mayors elect of the people.

Need it be said, that supple and satisfactory M. Tartine showed all the civility required to M. de Sangblue, and handed him a paper stamped with the new crest of MacMahon's Republic?—an athlete with club, and a woman with a triangle standing on either side of a second woman taller than them both by a head and shoulders. Like all the other prefects, M. Tartine had received the public circular of M. de Broglie which was printed in the papers, and which enjoined him to remove none of the old mayors wantonly or without reason; but as private telegrams brought him excellent reasons for removing every mayor whose place was wanted by a Conservative, he had been cheerfully signing dismissals and appointments for a week past when M. de Sangbbeu called on him. The Duke only tarried long enough in the prefectoral town to buy himself the insignia of his functions—a tricoloured silk sash fringed with gold lace—and then he set off for his ancestral domain, where his arrival was being awaited not without trepidation, by the village school-master and school-mistress, the garde champêtre, and the post-master—all nominees of that godless doctor. On the other hand, the village priest was in fine feather, and nothing could have done a Christian heart more good than to see their pious ecclesiastic waddle up to the château to dine with its noble owner, and discuss with him the changes urgently needed for the welfare of the Commune. On his way to the château, the curé is bowed to by many a peasant, who tugs off his blue woollen cap; by women, who come up coaxingly, and whimper that they hope "M. le Duc is not angry;" by that loose person the local publican, who has been allowed to keep his shop open till eleven under the late mayor; and by the school master and mistress above mentioned, who are standing on the steps of the school house, and talking with pinched faces, about the bread which may be taken from their mouths. And all these people are right to quake and shiver, for has not M. de Sangbleu received from Providence—he puts the Government out of the question—the Catholic mission to restore faith in a polluted district? To him it matters not a rush what may be the spirit of the times—the current ideas about progress, democratic rule, or liberty of conscience; if France chose to branch off down a sloughy road in 1789, he and his order did not branch off too. Accordingly when the worthy cure returns to his presbytery towards ten o'clock in the dogcart, there is joy on his countenance, and the village folk, who have not dared to go to bed till they have ascertained what has been decided for their governance, learn that the municipal council is to be convoked for midday on the morrow and hear the new mayor's good pleasure.

A municipal council is not an imposing body, even when it elects its own mayor and dictates his decrees to him; but when handled in right royal fashion by a noble mayor like the Duc de Sangbleu, it looks very small indeed. The Duke rides down to the mairie and enters it as Louis XIV. did the Paris Parliament, hunting whip in hand, and he finds gathered round the table the eight village councillors (he himself was the ninth), and among them that doctor who remains one of the council, though stripped of his magistracy. The doctor appears gloomy, for not only has his glory departed from him, but his personal influence has come to nought. Those poor wretches on the council are not going to uphold him now that he has fallen and can only bring them into scrapes. They are chiefly farmers and peasants who have secretly repined at the loss of their customary ox and wine on New Year's Day, they have been reflecting that it is better for them to be on good terms with the lord of Tourmoisie than with Radical principals; and besides, if they were factious, the Duke could recommend Government to suspend, them and rule the commune by himself. Even the Doctor's old deputy mayor, who happens to be the publican, has changed sides, in the hope that his humility will propitiate M. de Sangbleu and prevent his wine-shop from interfered with. But this hope is short-lived; for the Duke, after he has coldly bowed and knotted his sash round his waist, draws two fresh-signed notices from his pocket and reads them out without a word of preface. The first notice orders, that the village wine-shop shall be closed at nine o'clock every night, and the second, that it shall be shut likewise on Sundays and feast-days during the hours of mass. A sheepish silence falls on the council, and the publican turns sickly, but he finds voice to stammer, "I have always been allowed to keep open till eleven, Monsieur le Duc." "I intend suppressing drunkenness," replies the Duke, inflexibly. "These orders do not require to be ratified by the Council; I issue them on my own authority. I also take this occasion of reminding you that I have the power to close your house altogether for a period, of from three days to a month, and shall certainly use that power on the first case of drunkenness that I hear of on your premises. All the respectable women of the village will thank me for these measures." The publican looks suicidal, and the other councillors hang their heads abashed, for they know too well that their wives will rejoice to see the wine-shop closed; as to the doctor, he fingers his beard savagely, but dares not speak, lest his party should seem to identify itself with wine-bibbing. "And now, proceeds the Duke in a peremptory tone. "I have other measures to propose, and wish them to be debated—if there be need for debate—and voted before we adjourn. I move, that the school master and mistress, the postmaster and postman, and the garde champêtre, be all dismissed and replaced by persons who are not notorous unbelievers." An ther heavy silence ensues; but this time the doctor pounds the table with his fist, and springs to his legs. "Must a postmaster know his catechism in order to sort letters?" he yells with stuttering irony. "A man who has no religious sentiments to control his actions, is not a fit subject for a public trust," answers the Duke, looking the doctor haughtily in the face. "As for those school teachers who affect to deify human imbecility, and that alone—their presence among us is a scandal. The Duke is a terribly stern young man when he speaks of infidels, and the throng of villagers who are massed outside can hear the ring of his voice cold as steel; they can also hear the responses of that miserable doctor who in strident tones inveigles for an hour about the principles of '89, about himself, and humanity. But what can all this avail against a settled Christian purpose? The Duke sits calmly rapping his fingers on the table, and when the doctors comes to a full stop at last for a want of breath, he says with chilling courtesy: "Is that all you have to urge? I beg, then to move my propositions." And in less than half a minute the obedient council, stupefied and mournful, have voted the dismissal of the atheists. "And now," proceeds the Duke, "I shall appoint your daughter post-mistress, Monsieur Chougras (this to a rough-headed councillor who suddenly brightens), and your son, garde champetre M. Poireau, (second case of brightening). I hear they are both well-behaved and religious young persons. As to the school teachers, M. le Cure will bring us a brother of the Christian Doctrine,' and a Sister of Mercy, both recommended by Monsignor the Bishop. With respect to the deputy-mayorship, you, sir, (this to the publican) will be relieved of your functions. I shall advise the prefect to appoint my steward deputy-mayor, and you will obey him as if he were myself, during my absence.' With these imperial words M. de Sangbleu rises, and the councillors bow him out into the road way, feeling that a new era has somehow dawned for Tourmoisie.

But who can deny that this era is a blessed and moral one? The women of Tourmoisie are already congratulating one another, as the Duke prophesied they would. on the early closing of the wine-shop; and a devout postman, just appointed, has begun to give general satisfaction. When the friar and the sister of mercy shall have arrived to train the young minds of Tourmoisie, nothing will be wanting to complete the revival of the Age of Faith in this well-ordered commune—nothing but the excommunication of the doctor. But M. le Curé will look after him. He will make covert allusions to him in his sermons, and, blighted by these anathemas, it may be trusted the doctor will emigrate elsewhere.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.
Circular notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
AKYAB.	HONGKONG.	
RANGOON.	MANILLA.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.
Terms for ther Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawa, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
LOANS granted on French Rente and ether approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
14, Rampart Row, W.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra Lahore, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. ...4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. do. do. ...4½ ,, ,,
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

Bombay, 1st July 1873.

HOTELS.

RE OPENED! RE-OPENED!!

THE MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL.—In thanking the Public for their kind patronage for the past year, the Proprietor begs to announce that the above clean, airy, and commodious Hotel will be re-opened from the beginning of March next, with a thorough change both in its exterior and interior appearance; and offers excellent accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen.

TERMS—MODERATE.

DORABJEE SORABJEE, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO.

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office. Fort, Bombay

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

IS

UNLIKE ANY OTHER PLAN KNOWN,

BECAUSE IT PROVIDES

1. *Government Securities for Assurers, instead of the miscellaneous security of ordinary Companies; this great advantage is provided by the investment in Government paper, in Trustees' names, of the whole of the net premiums paid on each assurance, such fund being strictly hypothecated for that one purpose.*
2. *A Negotiable Promissory Note for each premium, payable "To Bearer," on the death of the Life Assured, or convertible into Cash, at any time, during life time, to the extent of Forty per cent. of the premiums paid.*
3. *If you only pay one premium, and you never pay another, you are still assured, as long as you live, for the value of your first premium.*
4. *Whatever your occupation may be, whether Soldier, Sailor, Traveller, or anything else, you may travel and reside wherever you like, without fines, or extra premium or giving notice to any one, and your POSITIVE Life Assurance remains in force.*

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

TABLE A.—(ANNUAL PAYMENTS.)

Showing the cost of a Positive Government Security Life Assurance of Rs. 1,000 paid for by 30, 25, 20, 15, 10 or 5 Annual Premiums; and also the relative amounts of Positive Notes, purchased by such premiums in each case. With participation in Profits at the ages of 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60.

Age next Birthday.	30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40			20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	23	8	8	25	15	4	29	12	8
30	28	6	8	31	2	0	35	7	4
40	35	11	4	38	7	4	43	4	0
50	48	5	4	50	8	0	55	2	0
60	73	13	4	74	12	8	78	0	8

Age next Birthday.	15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	36	6	0	49	14	8	91	1	4
30	42	4	8	57	12	8	105	1	4
40	51	15	4	70	4	0	126	10	0
50	64	7	4	85	5	4	151	6	8
60	86	10	8	108	15	4	184	6	8

Half yearly and Quarterly rates will be seen on reference to the prospectus.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,
Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852 .... £ 76,925
Do. 1862 .... £300,690
Do. 1872 .... £816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR [illegible]ILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	32 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers.
The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium..........£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

G. Hamilton Traill, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FA[illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Stre[illegible] Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cor[illegible] E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co[illegible] Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, [illegible] and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co